

Idaho Department of Correction



Annual Statistical Report Fiscal Year 2005

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Review and Analysis
Evaluation and Compliance

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Section 1

Overview

Idaho Department of Correction

The purpose of this document is to describe current and historic statistical information regarding offenders incarcerated and supervised by the Idaho Department of Correction. At the end of fiscal year 2005 the incarcerated population was 6,526 offenders and the supervised population was 10,926 offenders. Only felony offenders are committed to the Idaho Department of Correction for incarceration or supervision.

Incarcerated offenders include Termers, Riders and Parole Violators (See Chart 1). Termers are offenders sentenced to a term of incarceration by the courts. Termers can also be committed to incarceration by the parole commission upon parole revocation. Riders serve a 120-day sentence of incarceration at a specialized facility, where they are assessed to determine needs and receive intensive programming and education. The court retains jurisdiction over Riders and determines whether the offender should be placed on probation or sentenced to Term on completing the Rider. Parole violators are offenders who violated the conditions of their parole or committed a new crime while on parole and are awaiting a revocation hearing from the parole commission. At the end of FY 2005, there were 5,590 Termers, 735 Riders and 201 Parole Violators.

In Idaho, we have two types of supervision for offenders. The first is probation, a period of community supervision by the Department. Historically, the courts sentence almost two thirds of felony offenders to probation, see Chart 1. Probationers make up the majority of supervised offenders. At fiscal year end there were 9,086 probationers being supervised by the Department. The second type of supervised offender is the parolee. Offenders are eligible for parole supervision after they have served the determinant portion of their prison sentence. The Parole Commission has the authority to grant parole once offenders have met specified conditions. At the end of fiscal year 2005 there were 1,840 offenders on parole.

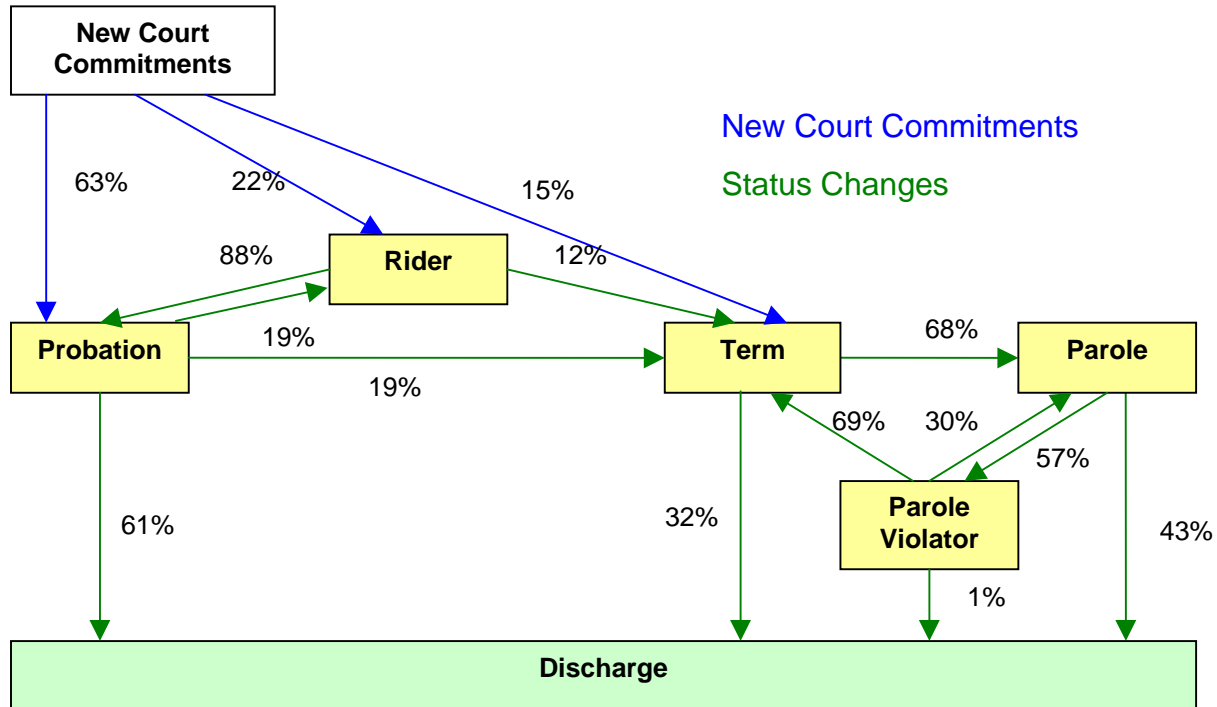
To understand how the Idaho Department of Correction system works, one must first understand how offenders come to the department, how they flow through our system and how they are eventually discharged. Chart 1 will help to explain the process.

Virtually all commitments result from a court order. Once an offender is found guilty, the courts decide what status they will be sentenced to (Probation, Rider or Term incarceration) and for how long. The blue lines in the chart show these commitment options and the numbers represent the historical average portions for commitments by status. Historically, only 15% of initial court orders sentence the offender to Term.

The green lines in the chart show moves from one status to another and the historical averages for moves from each status. The system process can be described as follows, an offender might enter Term incarceration from a new court commitment or as a failed Rider or from a revoked Probation or from a revoked Parole. The Term offender may be paroled or discharged. Status change and discharge decisions for Probationers and Riders are made by the courts. Parole decisions for Term offenders are made by the Parole Commission. Violation, revocation and discharge decisions for Parolees are also made by the Parole Commission.

Chart 1 Flow of Offenders

Historic Patterns of Court Commitments and Offender Flow
Through the Idaho Department of Correction



Percentages represent averages from FY 1996 through 2005

Idaho State Prisons

The State of Idaho incarcerates offenders in nine institutions and five community work centers that have a combined safe operating capacity of 6,068.

Idaho Correctional Institution Orofino (ICIO)

ICIO is modified from its former use as a state hospital mental health building. This prison houses male offenders of all custody levels. This facility also houses protective custody offenders. The safe operating capacity is 541 beds, 100 of which are housed separately for the offenders participating in the work camp. Program areas include anger management, cognitive programming, drug and alcohol education, therapeutic community, sex offender groups, literacy, special and secondary education and workforce development.

Idaho Maximum Security Institution (IMSI)

IMSI is one of the five institutions located south of Boise and is the highest security prison. It opened in November 1989 to confine Idaho's most violent and problematic offenders. The population includes a large number of mental health offenders and

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Idaho's inmates under sentence of death. The safe operating capacity is 552 offenders. Programs are limited because of the high security risks but do include anger management, cognitive programming, special and secondary education, and drug and alcohol groups.

Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI)

ISCI is the department's largest prison. It is the main facility for long-term male, medium custody offenders. The compound includes a chapel, recreation center, education center, infirmary and a large Correctional Industries operation. All incoming male offenders go through ISCI's reception and diagnostic unit prior to institutional placement. Safe operating capacity is 1,497 offenders. Programming is widely available and includes anger management, cognitive programming, drug and alcohol programming, pre-release assistance, literacy, special and secondary education and workforce development.

South Idaho Correctional Institution (SICI)

SICI houses minimum-custody offenders in a dormitory setting. A 100-bed parole release center (PRC) focuses on substance abuse issues and helps ease the transition for those near the end of their sentence. This institution also added a 100-bed work center, which operates on a community model concept in August, 2003. The total safe operating capacity is 892 offenders. Programming includes anger management, cognitive programming, therapeutic community, pre-release assistance, literacy, special and secondary education, workforce development and drug and alcohol programming.

St. Anthony Work Camp (SAWC)

This work camp is located in the town of St. Anthony. It is designed for low-risk, minimum and community custody males. The program focus is to provide a work therapy program through full-time paid employment. Offenders also participate in community service projects. The safe operating capacity is 200. Programs include cognitive programming, pre-release assistance, drug and alcohol groups, literacy, secondary education and workforce development.

North Idaho Correctional Institution (NICI)

NICI is a former military radar station north of the town of Cottonwood. This prison houses males in the retained jurisdiction program. It focuses on programming offenders who might be viable candidates for probation rather than incarceration. The safe operating capacity is 369. Programming includes sex offender pre-treatment, cognitive programming, drug and alcohol treatment, parenting and relationship classes, literacy, secondary and special education and workforce development.

Idaho Correctional Center (ICC)

ICC opened in July 2000 as the first state-owned, privately operated facility. Corrections Corporation of America is currently the contracted prison operator. It houses medium and minimum custody male offenders. The safe operating capacity is 1,272 offenders. Programming includes literacy, special and secondary education, drug

and alcohol treatment, cognitive programming, anger management, therapeutic community, sex offender programming and workforce development.

Pocatello Women's Correctional Center (PWCC)

PWCC is designed specifically to meet the unique program and security needs of female offenders. The institution includes the female reception and diagnostic center. It houses all custody levels including inmates under sentence of death. The institution also operates a work release/work crew program as part of its community transition release program. Safe operating capacity is 279. Programs include drug and alcohol treatment, cognitive programming, literacy, special and secondary education, therapeutic community, post traumatic stress disorder therapy, building healthy relationships and workforce development.

South Boise Women's Correctional Center (SBWCC)

This minimum-custody facility houses females in the retained jurisdiction program. Women are housed in a dorm-like setting. Their time is focused on specialized classes and programming. Safe operating capacity is 120 offenders. Programming includes anger management, cognitive programming, building healthy relationships, drug and alcohol treatment, literacy, secondary and special education and workforce development.

Community Work Centers (CWC)

Community Work Centers house minimum and community custody offenders. Community custody offenders may participate in work release activities. A portion of these offenders' wages are returned to the CWC to offset housing and supervision expenses. The CWC program allows offenders to re-establish community ties, develop work skills, acquire employment and save money to help with the expenses they will face when they transition back into the community. Residents at the Work Centers can participate in education programs offered through local schools, colleges, universities, and district programs. Programs allow them to receive cognitive programming, substance abuse treatment, high school education and selected vocational training.

There are a total of 446 community work center beds. The Nampa CWC houses 85 male offenders, Twin Falls CWC houses 81 male offenders and Idaho Falls CWC houses 84 male offenders. SICI also operates a work center with a safe operating capacity of 100. The female CWC is located in Boise and has an operating capacity of 96 offenders.

IDOC Facility Locator Map



Section 2

Incarcerated Offender Demographics

Incarcerated Offender Demographics

This section describes the characteristics of the incarcerated population. There were 6,526 incarcerated offenders under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction at the end of fiscal year 2005. The supporting data for these charts can be found in the June 2005 version of the Standard Reports in Appendix 1.

Chart 2
Incarcerated Offenders by Status

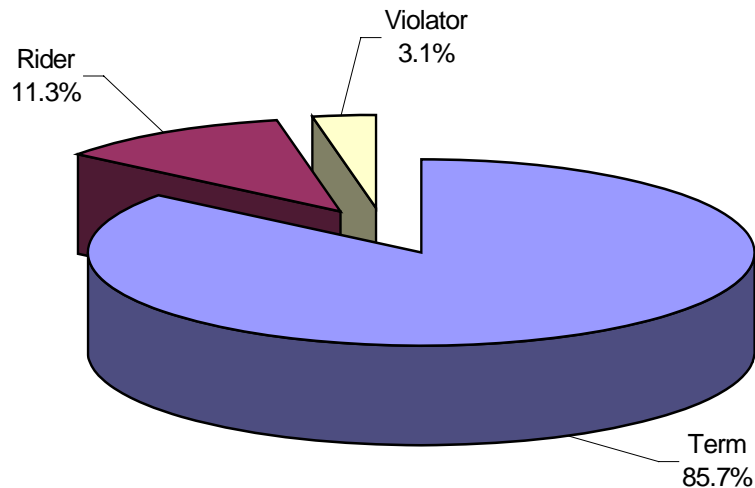


Chart 2 illustrates the three types of incarcerated offenders and the distribution in Idaho's prisons. Term offenders make up the vast majority of incarcerated offenders.

Chart 3
Incarcerated Offenders by Gender

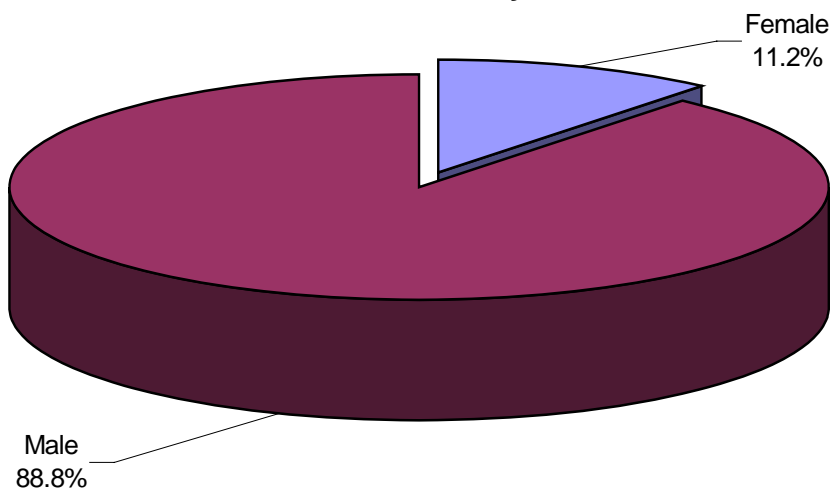


Chart 3 indicates a significantly higher incidence of incarceration for male offenders than for female offenders. There were 5,798 males and 728 females incarcerated at the end of FY 2005.

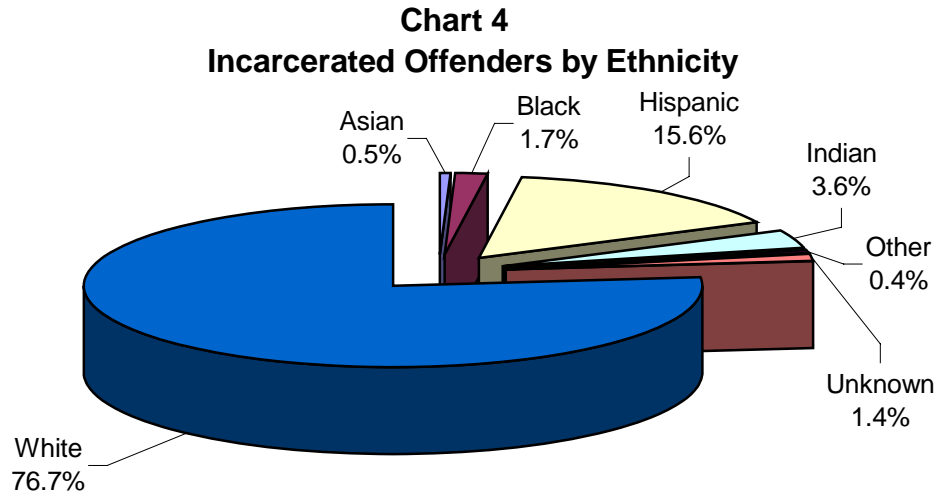


Chart 4 represents the ethnic distribution of the incarcerated population. The population is primarily white as is the population of Idaho. Hispanics tend to be over-represented in the incarcerated offender population.

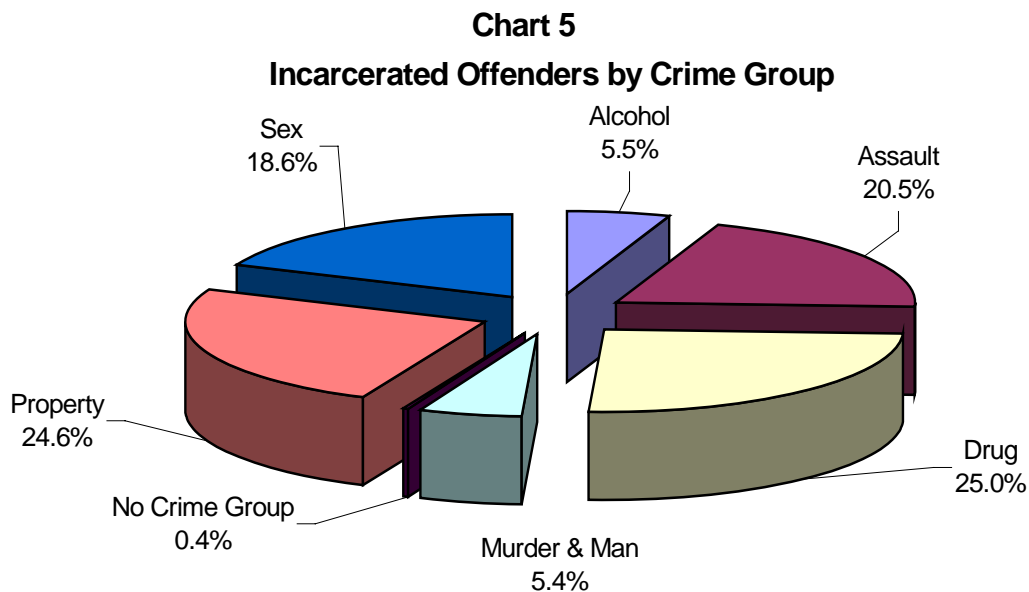


Chart 5 illustrates the incarcerated population by crime group as indicated by the offender's worst crime for the current period of incarceration. About 55% are incarcerated for non-violent offenses (Drug, Property and Alcohol).

There is a clear distinction between Crime Groups by gender. Chart 6 shows the male Crime Group distribution. There were 5,798 male offenders incarcerated at the end of FY 2005. This chart shows a distribution similar to the one in Chart 5 because almost 90% of the incarcerated offenders are male. About 52% of males are incarcerated for non-violent offenses (Drug, Property and Alcohol).

Chart 6
Male Incarcerated Offenders by Crime Group

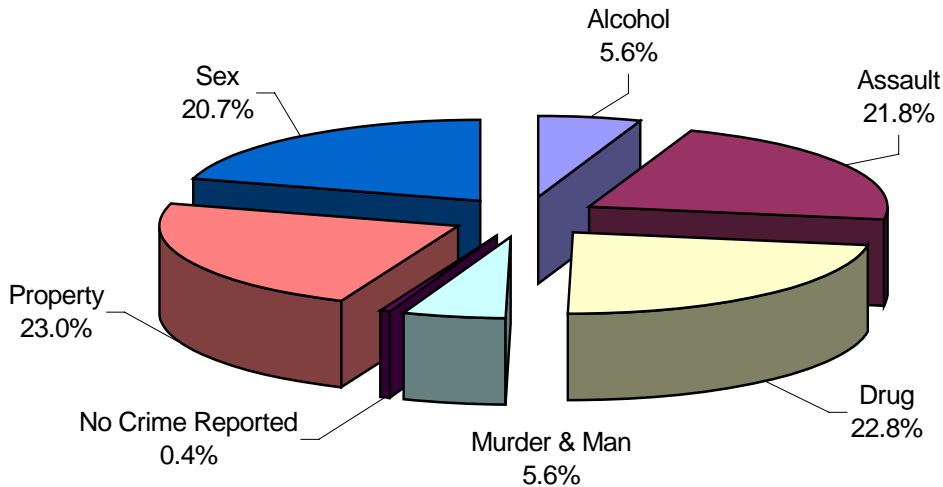


Chart 7 shows the female Crime Group distribution. There were 728 female offenders incarcerated at the end of FY 2005. This distribution is clearly different than the males. In fact over 84% of the females are incarcerated for non-violent offenses (Drug, Property and Alcohol).

Chart 7
Female Incarcerated Offenders by Crime Group

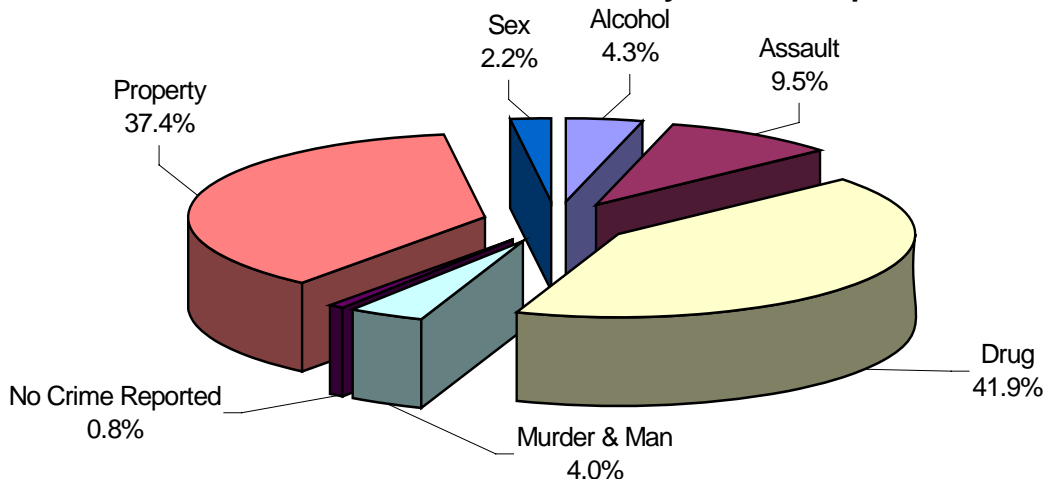
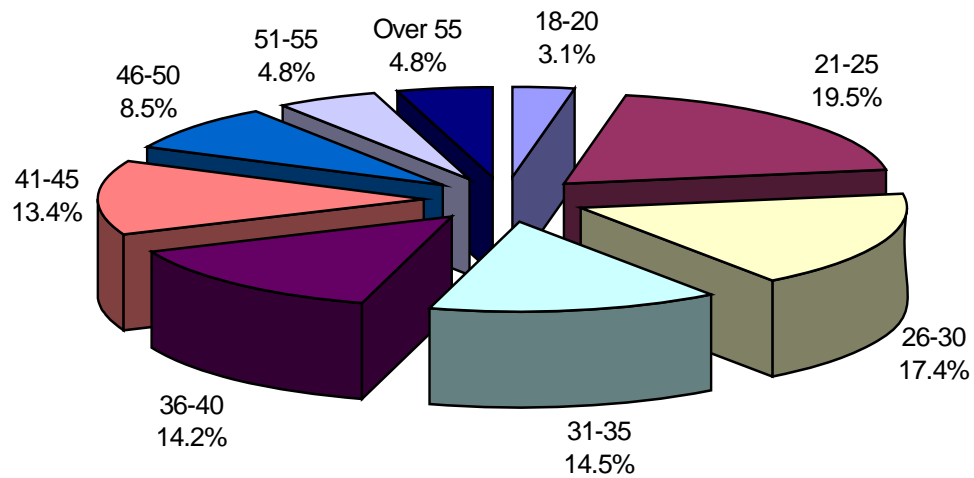


Chart 8 shows the age distribution of the incarcerated population. The values represent the offenders' age at the end of FY 2005. The wide variance in age presents challenges in a prison setting. The average age of incarcerated offenders is 35.

Chart 8
Incarcerated Offenders by Age Group



Section 3

Incarcerated Offender Population Growth

Incarcerated Offender Population Growth Patterns

In the past ten years the incarcerated offender population in Idaho has almost doubled. Since the end of FY 1995, the incarcerated population has increased from 3,298 to 6,526, an increase of 98%. The male portion of the incarcerated offender population has increased 88% in the last ten years and the female incarcerated offender population has increased 242%.

Chart 9 shows the male, female and total incarcerated populations at year end over the past ten fiscal years. Though the female population is still a small portion of the overall incarcerated population, the growth has been tremendous and continues to offer challenges as the Department of Correction prepares for increases in future growth.

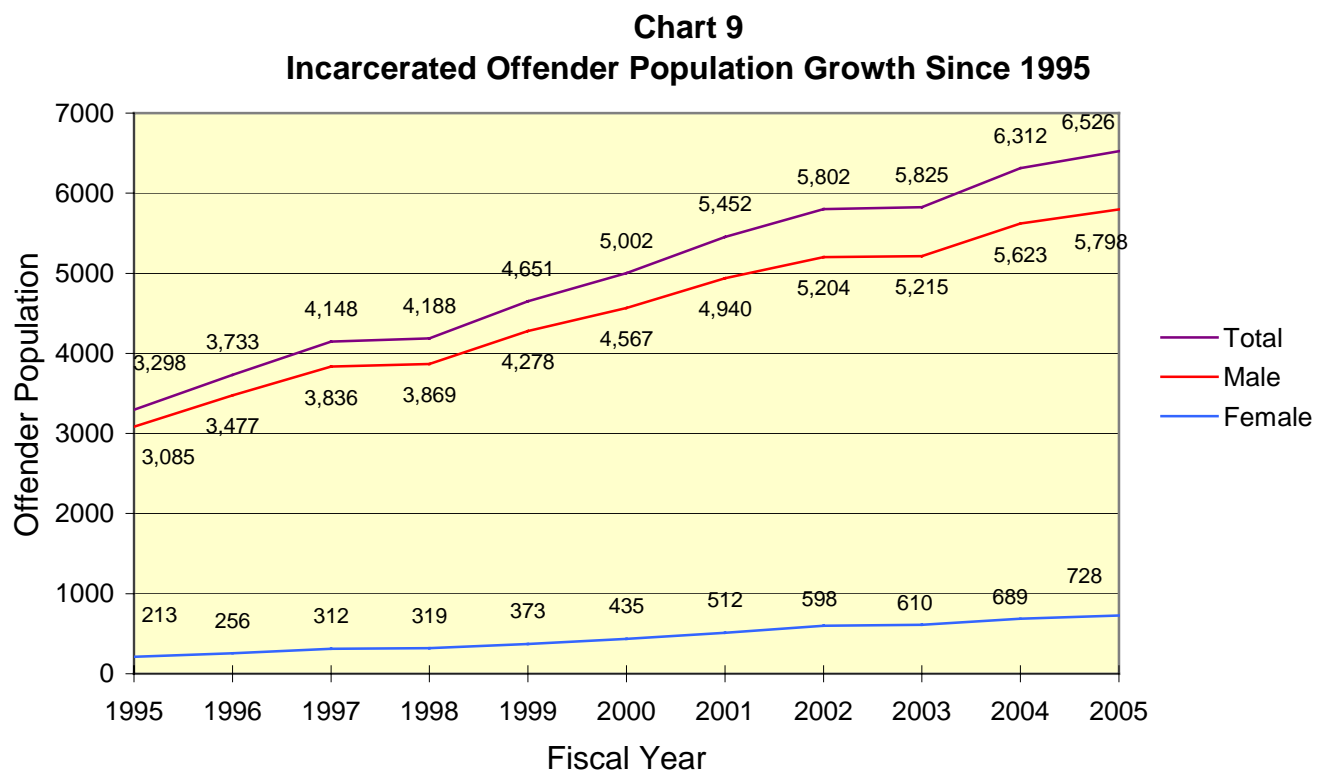
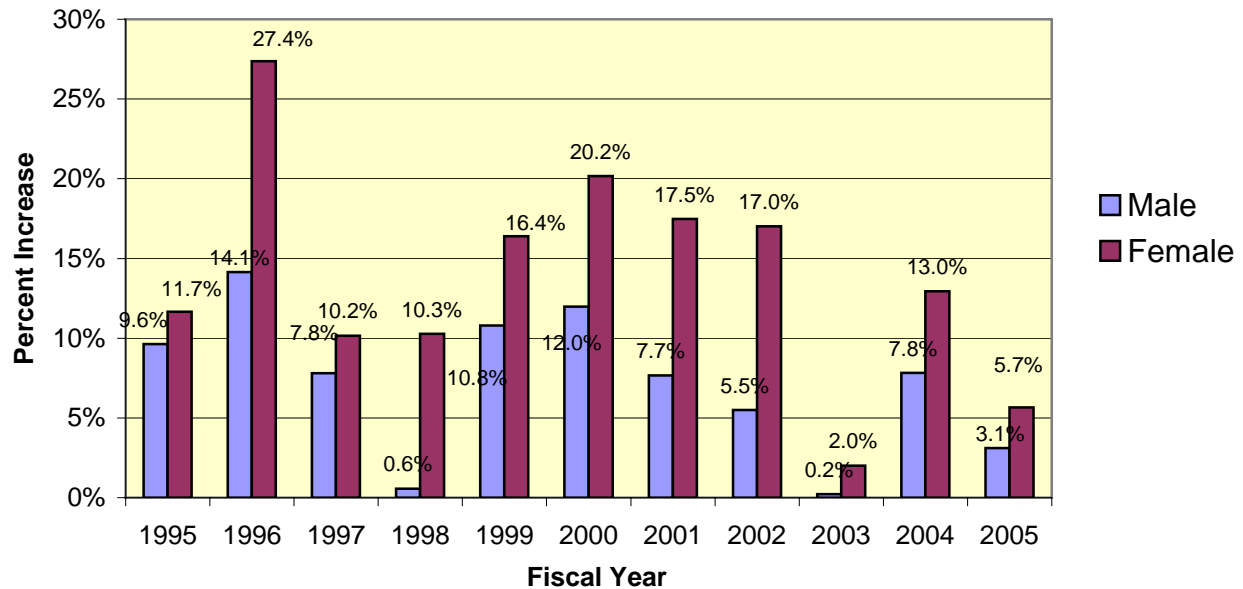


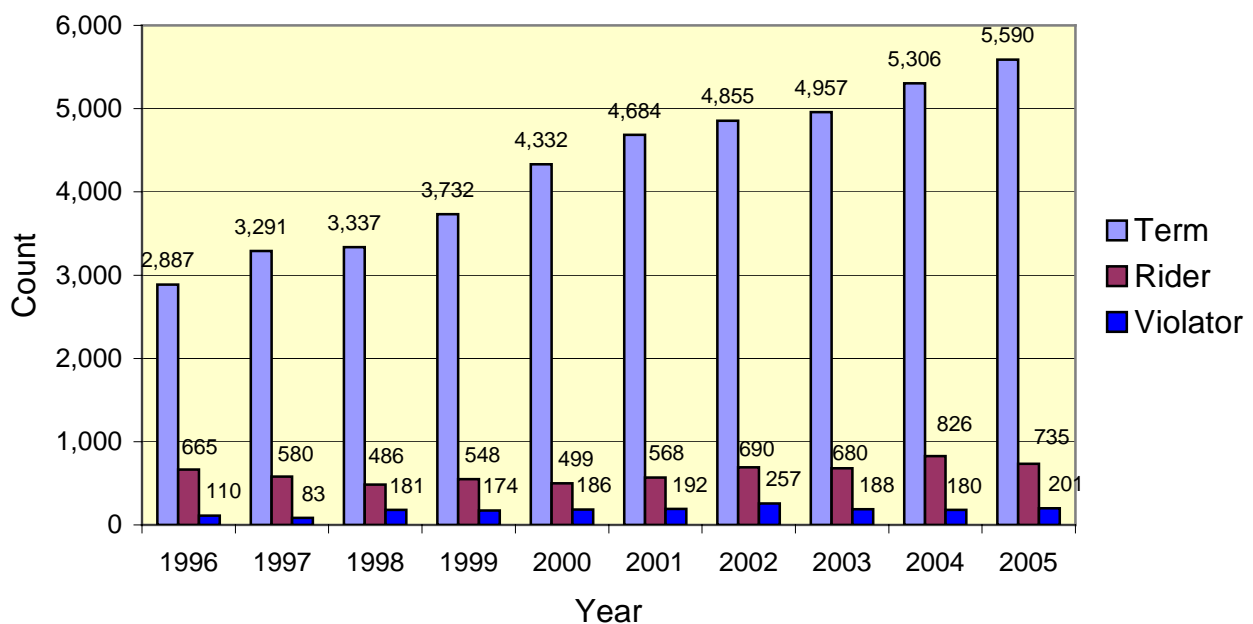
Chart 10 illustrates the annual percent increase for the male and female incarcerated offender populations over the last ten years. The male incarcerated offender population has increased an average of 7.2% per year. The female population has increased at nearly double the male rate with an average annual percent increase of 13.7%. The greatest increase for male incarcerated offenders in the last ten years occurred in 1996 when the population increased 14.1%. The greatest percent increase in the female population also occurred in 1996, when the population increased 27.4%. The annual percent increase for both males and females has moderated over the last three years with nearly no growth in fiscal year 2003.

Chart 10
Incarcerated Offender Annual % Increase by Gender



The incarcerated offender population increased by 214 offenders in fiscal year 2005, an increase of 3.4%. The forecast for FY 2005 had anticipated an increase of 169 offenders and an ending incarcerated population of 6,481. A disproportionate share of the 2004 increase occurred in the Rider population. The Rider population increased from 680 in

Chart 11
Incarcerated Offenders by Status and Fiscal Year



2003 to 826 in 2004, an increase of 146. The 2005 forecast correctly anticipated a decline in the Rider population, which offset historical prison growth by about 100 offenders. Chart 11 shows the annual count of incarcerated offenders by status since 1996. For the purpose of this discussion, annual data is only shown since fiscal year 1996. The level of analysis involved for these discussions requires a higher level of data detail that has only been available since 1996.

Despite the historical pattern of annual increases of 400 to 500 incarcerated offenders prior to 2003, the Idaho Offender Population Forecast FY 2006 to 2009 anticipates an increase of only 351 offenders during fiscal year 2006. This represents an annual growth rate of only 5.4%. The lower rate of increase in 2006 is anticipated because of changes in Department and Parole Commission business practices which were implemented with the intent of slowing the rate of growth in our incarcerated offender population. The historical average annual growth rate from 1996 through 2004 was 7.7%. The changes in patterns of incarceration that occurred in 2004 and 2005 have been incorporated into the 2006 forecast. The full forecast report is attached as Appendix 2.

The small increase in 2003 represents a marked departure from historical patterns, and is reminiscent of what occurred in 1998, as can be seen in Chart 10. The reasons for these small annual growths are, however, totally different. The small growth in 1998 was due primarily to a reduction in admissions to prison, while the small growth in 2003 was due primarily to a dramatic increase in the number of releases from prison (see Chart 12).

Chart 12
Admissions to and Releases from Prison by Fiscal Year

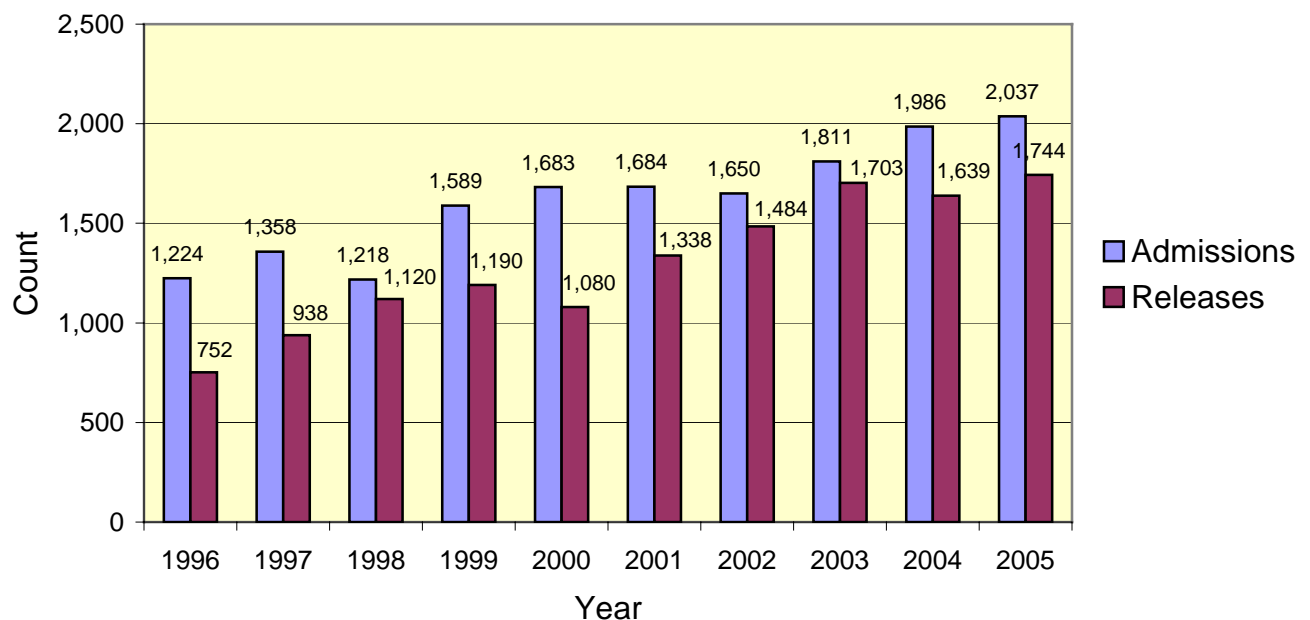
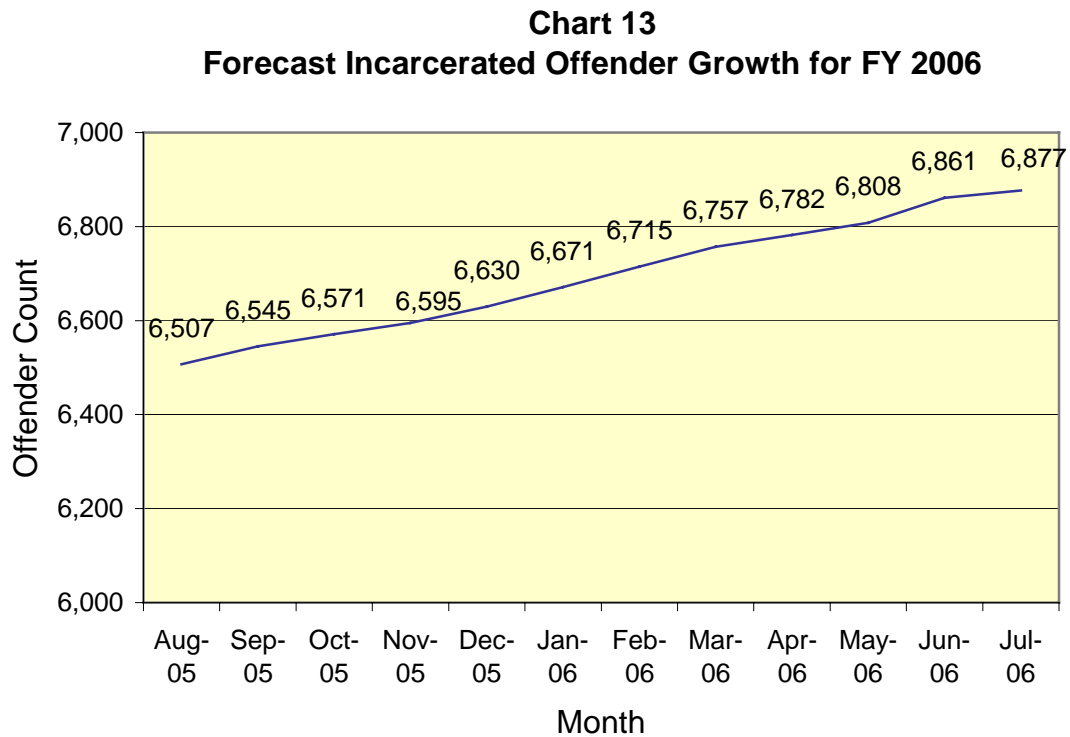
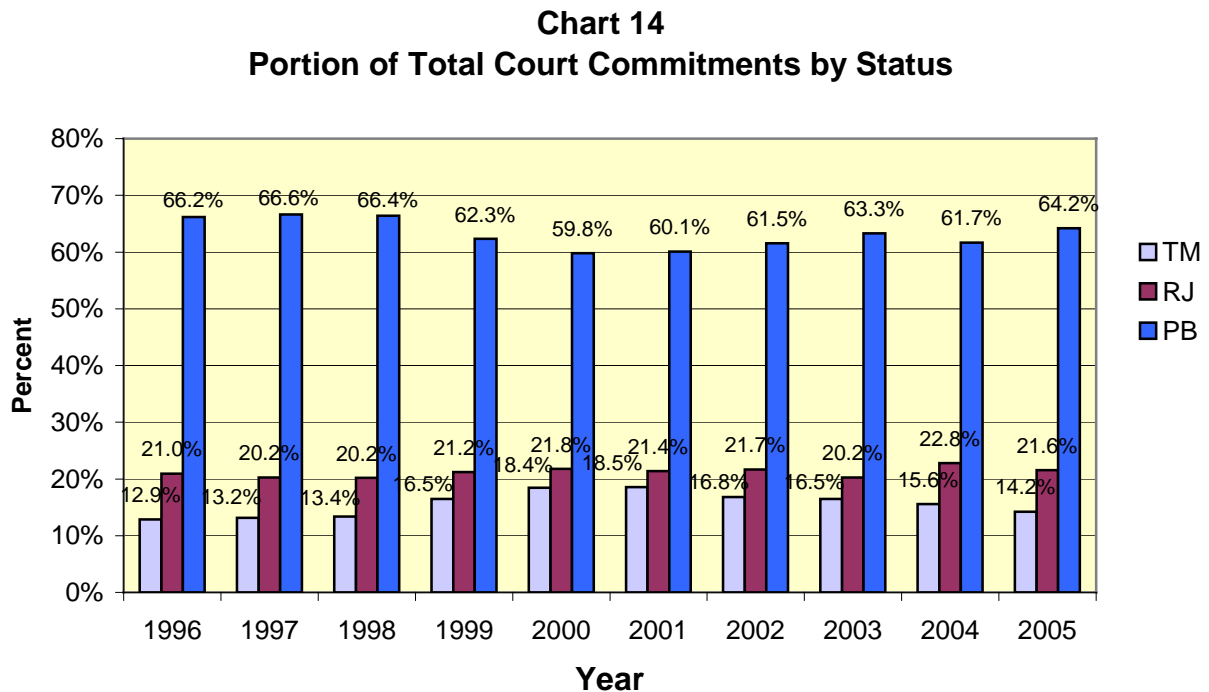


Chart 13 shows the forecast monthly values for incarcerated offenders in FY 2006.

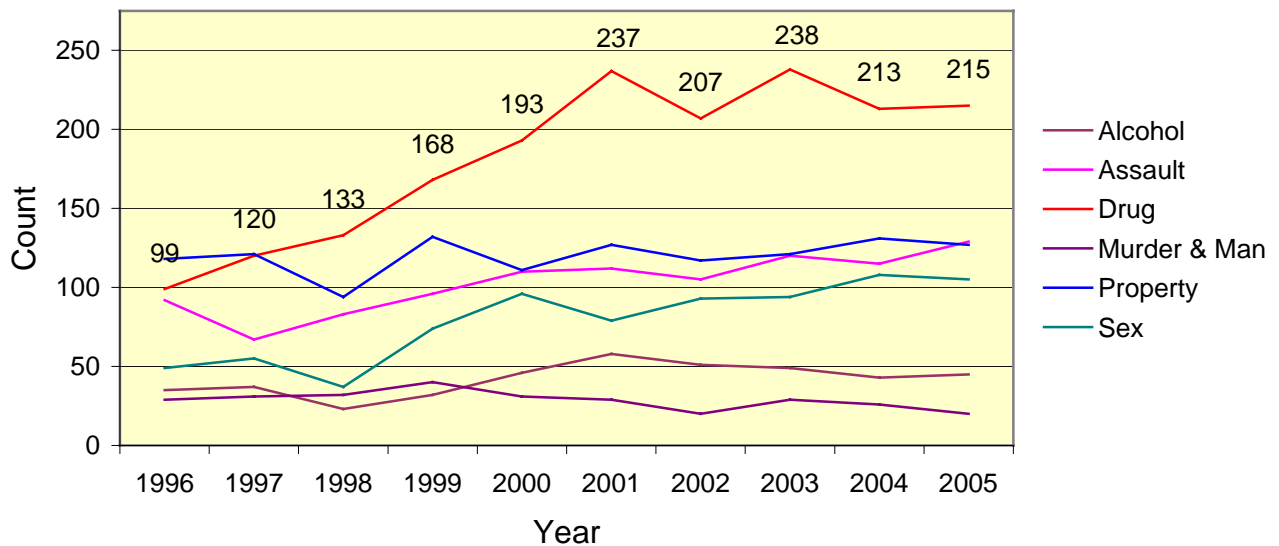


Two key factors in forecast preparation are court commitments and length of stay by status. The next series of charts will group admissions by several important factors. Admissions will be sorted by status type and crime group. Chart 14 shows the portion of court commitments sentenced to each status by year. Term and Rider are the two types of incarcerated offenders that are committed by the court system.



In Chart 14, note the clear change in court commitment rates to Probation and Term that occurred in 1999 and 2000. Rider commitment rates have remained essentially constant. The primary contributor to increased Term commitments was Drug crimes. This can be seen in Chart 15, which shows Term commitments by crime type and year. As expected, all crimes except Drug exhibit a rate of increase consistent with Idaho's population growth.

Chart 15
Court Commitments to Term by Fiscal Year and Crime



In Chart 15, values are only shown for Drug crimes because that is the only group that has had a significant increase in court commitments. All the other crime groups have experienced growth consistent with the Idaho population growth.

Although new court commitments are the obvious entry point for offenders, there are many admissions to Term from other sources. Offenders may also go to prison because of a failed Rider, revoked Probation or revoked Parole. Chart 16 shows all admissions to Term from FY 1996 through 2005. Historically, about 68% of all admissions to Term come from sources other than direct court commitments. Note that revoked Probation contributes about as many offenders to Term as do the courts.

Chart 16
Term Admissions by Type and Year

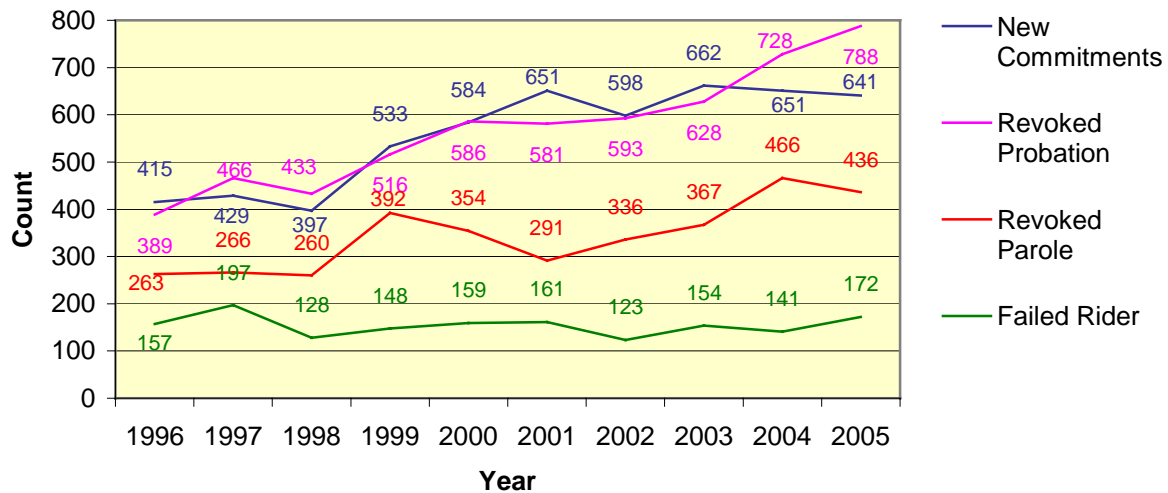
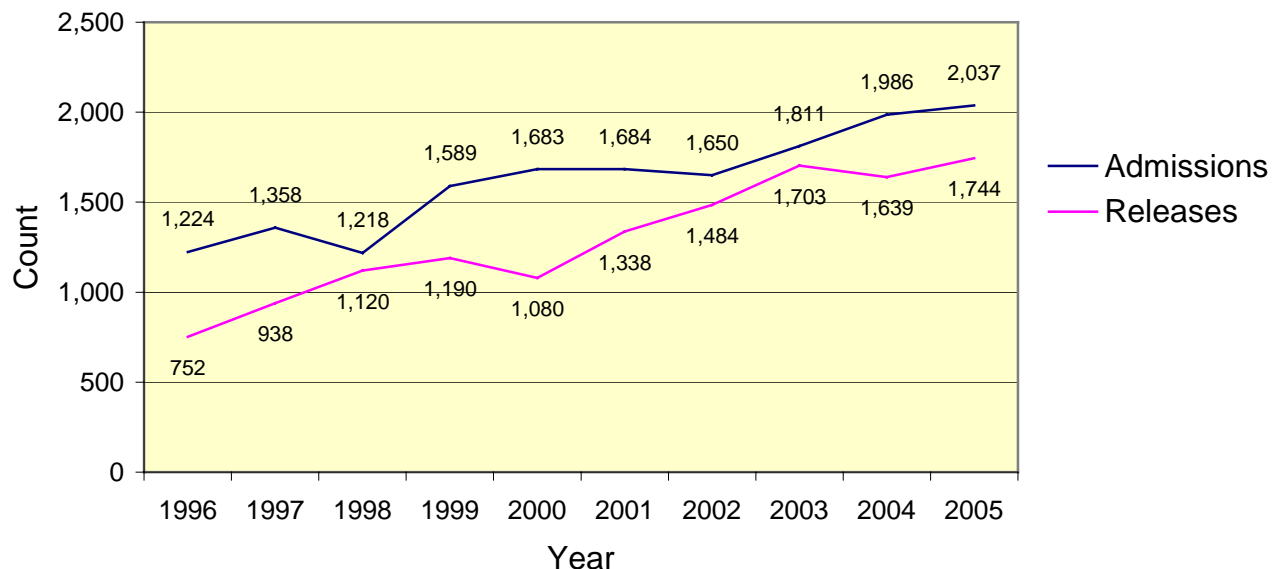


Chart 17 shows the total admissions to, and releases from Term by year. Note the dip in admissions in 1998, and again in 2002. We can clearly see the influence of these dips on releases. Releases lag admissions by about 2 years. In fact, our average length of stay in Term is about two and a half years. We generally discuss admissions and releases by crime groups or by Violent and Non-violent crime types. For this discussion, we'll address lengths of stay and releases from Term as they relate to Violent or Non-violent crimes

Chart 17
Admissions to and Releases from Term by Fiscal Year

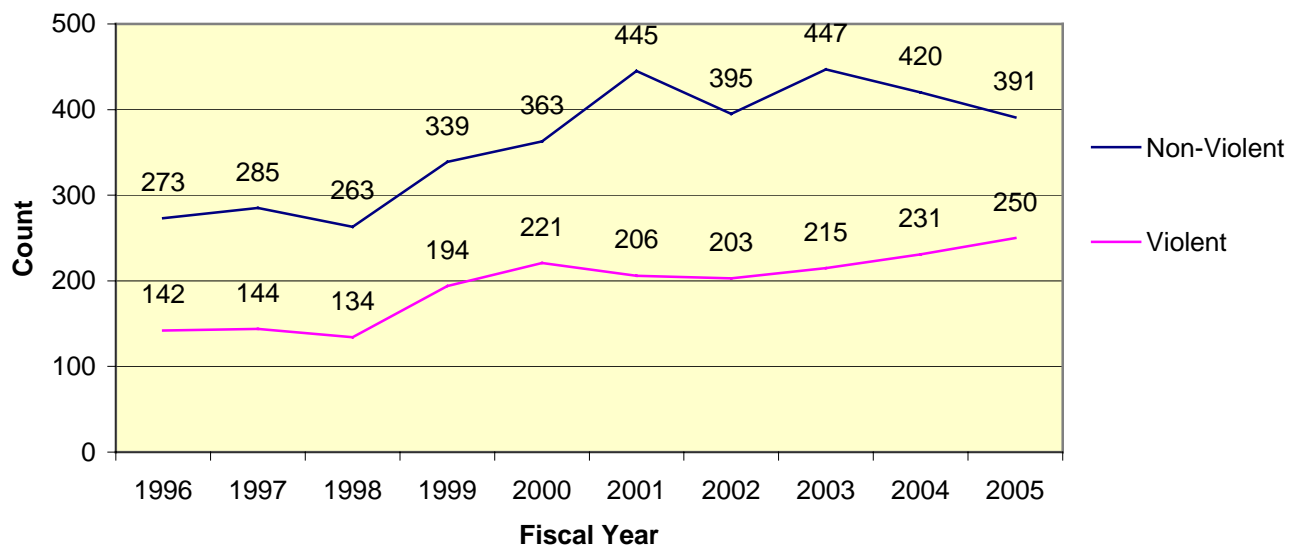


because it allows us to reduce the number of variables while maintaining the essential data content. Generally, our Violent crime types will match those described in Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR) references. This is essentially the same as grouping our Alcohol,

Drug and Property crimes into the Non-violent category, and Assault, Murder & Manslaughter and Sex crimes into the Violent category. This allows us to group by important aspects of analysis information such as typical sentence length and typical length of stay.

Chart 18 shows court commitments to Term by crime violence and year. The 1998 and 2002 dips in total admissions show up mostly in Non-Violent crime commitments. The increase in Non-Violent crimes beginning in 2001 parallels the increase in Drug crimes seen in Chart 15.

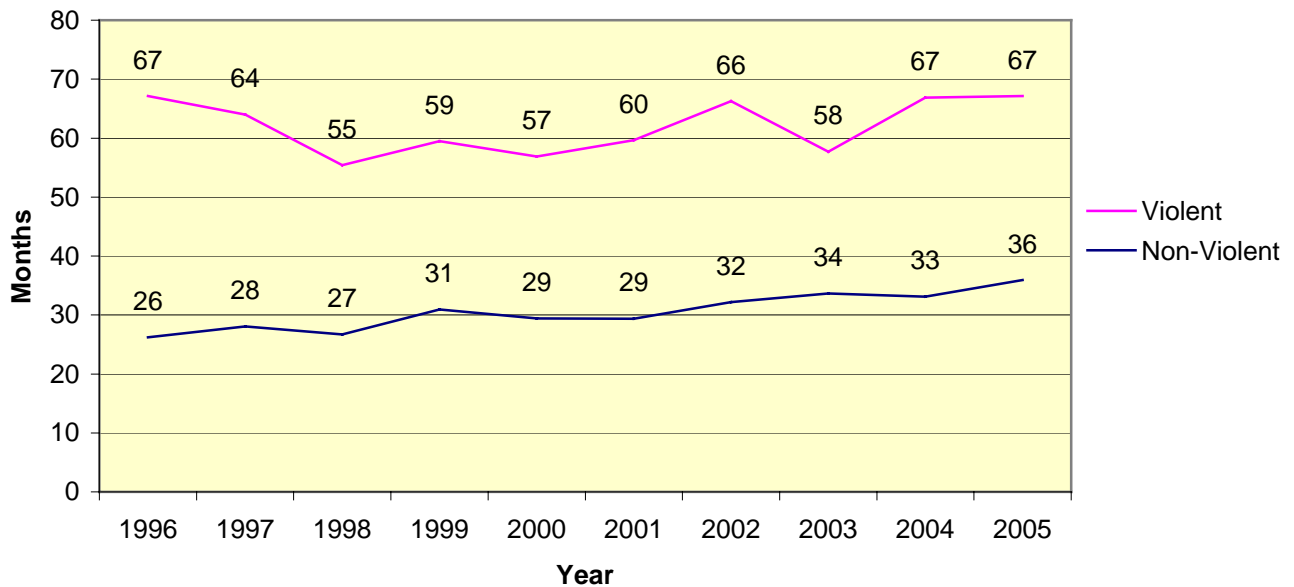
Chart 18
Court Commitments to Term by Type and Year



In order to know what the pattern of releases will be for these new Termers, we must know their sentence. During the period 1996 through 2005, Non-Violent offenders received an average full term sentence of 72 months. Violent offenders received an average full term sentence length of 133 months. Offenders do not generally serve all of their full term sentence. In Idaho, offenders are incarcerated with a two-part sentence. The first part is the fixed or determinate portion of the sentence. The offender will typically serve all of the fixed sentence. The second part is the indeterminate portion of the sentence. The Idaho Parole Commission may grant parole for any portion of the indeterminate part of the sentence.

Chart 19 shows the average length of stay by release year and crime violence for offenders whose initial court commitment was to prison. Note the Violent crime length of stay has had fluctuations but remains relatively constant, while the Non-violent group has experienced a clear and persistent increase in length of stay. Historically, about two thirds of all initial court commitments to Term are Non-violent offenders and one third are Violent, but, because the Violent offenders spend nearly twice as long as the Non-violent, about 45% of all incarcerated offenders are Violent.

Chart 19
Length of Stay by Crime Violence and Fiscal Year



We have tentatively attributed the non-violent length of stay increase to Drug trafficking crimes, especially those with mandatory minimum sentences. The average length of stay in prison for these crimes is 37 months. Chart 20 shows how this group's length of stay has influenced the non-violent length of stay, even though they represent relatively few admissions. The number of admissions for these crimes has about doubled while the offender population with drug trafficking crimes has more than tripled.

Chart 20
Drug Trafficking Offenders
Fiscal Year Term Admissions and End Count

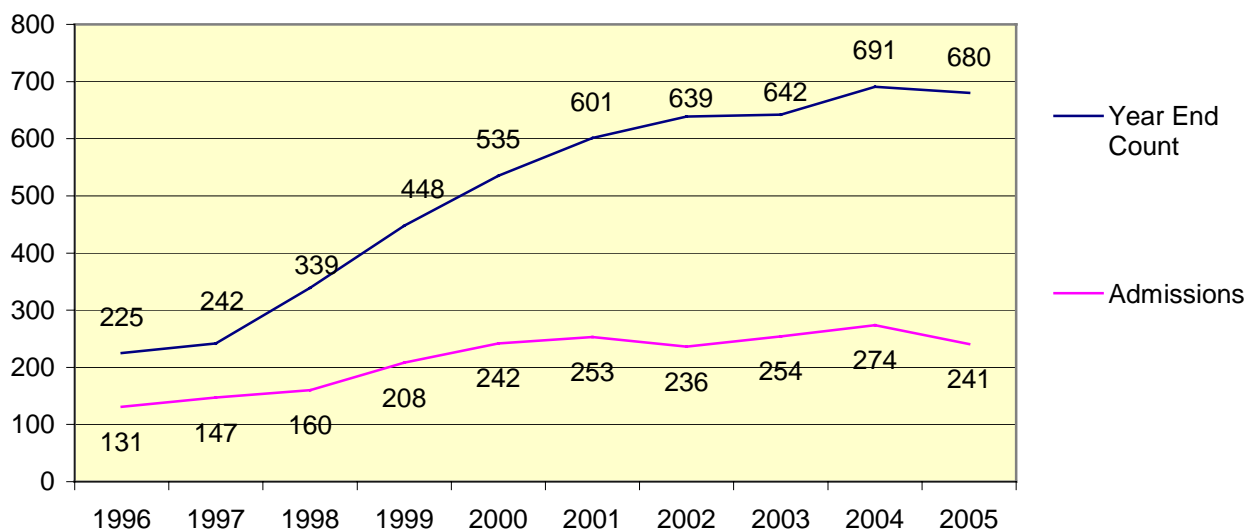
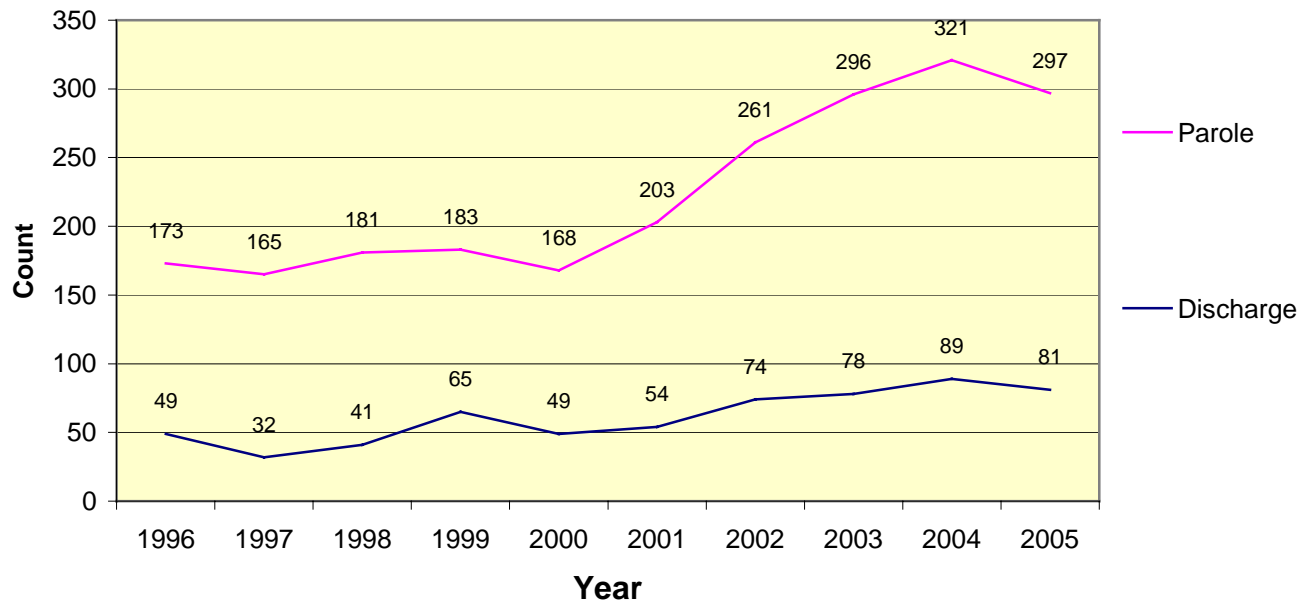


Chart 21 shows release information, by year, for Non-Violent offenders released from their initial prison commitment. The dip in parole releases in 2000 is related to the dip in total admissions to prison in 1998 shown in Chart 17. It is consistent with the fact that almost 80% of Non-violent offenders are paroled and their typical length of stay was a little over two years. Similarly, there is a clear reduction in Non-Violent paroles in 2005. If we refer again to Chart 18, we can see that this corresponds well with the dip in court commitments in 2002. While Chart 19 shows the recent length of stay is closer to 3 years.

Chart 21
Non-Violent Term Releases by Type and Year



Violent offenders released from their initial prison commitment by year are shown in Chart 22. Only 72% of Violent offenders are paroled and the rest top out. There is no clear reflection of the 1998 admission anomaly because releases for Violent crimes are spread out over a period about twice as long as the Non-violent group, and the Violent group release patterns are not as uniform as the Non-violent group. In fact, Assault crimes tend to release at about 4 years, Sex crimes at about 6 years and Murder & Manslaughter crimes release at a little more than 8 years. There is no clear linkage to the 2002 admission anomaly because there has not been enough time elapsed for many of these offenders to be released. Note the increase in releases that begins in 2001. There does not seem to be any single item we can attribute this to. It appears to be the coincidental result of the mix of Violent crime types and their respective typical lengths of stay as described above.

Chart 22
Violent Offender Term Releases by Type and Year

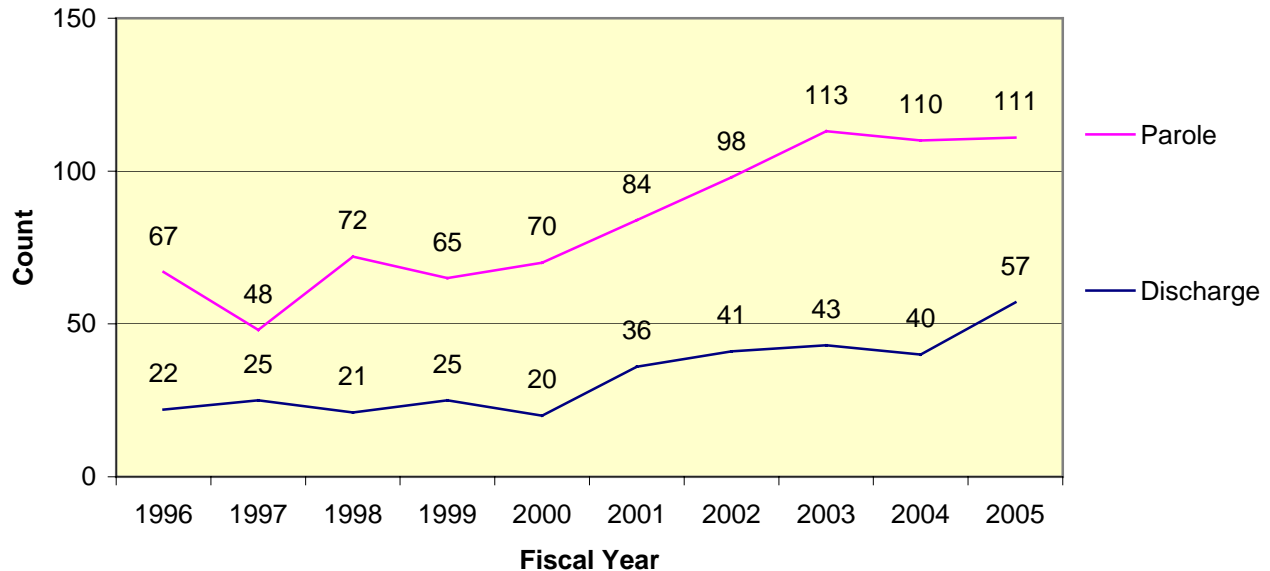


Table 1 shows the details of admissions and releases by status from 1996 through 2005. Table 1 only shows annual data since fiscal year 1996 because the level of detail shown has only been available for all status moves since 1996. More information can be gleaned from this table because of the additional detail shown. For example, we previously acknowledged that the small growth in incarcerated offender count that occurred in 2003 can be attributed to a high number of releases that year. Examination of Table 1 shows that the largest increases in releases of incarcerated offenders came from parole releases from Term and the next largest came from Parole Violators re-instated to Parole status (circled in red). It is the cumulative effect of these separate and distinct changes in historical patterns that account for the small growth in 2003. The small increase in 2005 can be attributed to a return to more typical growth patterns in the Rider population.

There are a number of topical issues that explain some of the changes in growth patterns through the years. Clearly, Drug crimes (especially mandatory sentence Drug crimes) have brought about an increase in Non-violent court commitments starting in about 2000. They also contributed to the increase in length of stay for Non-violent crimes. This resulted in an increase in releases beginning in 2003. We also saw increased releases of Violent crimes beginning in 2001, although we were not able to attribute this to any specific crime type. There have also been significant decreases in length of stay for Parole Violators and Riders, resulting in higher releases for these statuses beginning in 2003. All of these factors converge to bring about the patterns of growth seen in Table 1. Our FY 2006 forecast has incorporated the factors that we believe will perpetuate.

FY 2005 Annual Statistical Report

Table 1

Historical Incarcerated Offender Admissions and Releases by Status FY 1996 to 2005

Term	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Beginning	2510	2982	3402	3500	3899	4502	4848	5014	5122	5,469	
Admissions											
New Commitments	415	429	397	533	584	651	598	662	651	641	
Revoked Probation	389	466	433	516	586	581	593	628	728	788	
Revoked Parole	263	266	260	392	354	291	336	367	466	436	
Failed Rider	157	197	128	148	159	161	123	154	141	172	
Total	1224	1358	1218	1589	1683	1684	1650	1811	1986	2,037	
Releases											
Parole	542	689	827	800	704	905	935	1116	1051	1,104	
Discharged	210	249	293	390	376	433	549	587	588	640	
Total	752	938	1120	1190	1080	1338	1484	1703	1639	1,744	
Net Admission & Releases	472	420	98	399	603	346	166	108	347	293	Historical
Ending	2982	3402	3500	3899	4502	4848	5014	5122	5469	5,762	Average
Non Bed	95	111	163	167	170	164	159	165	163	172	Percent
Total Incarcerated	2887	3291	3337	3732	4332	4684	4855	4957	5306	5,590	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	18.8%	14.0%	1.4%	11.8%	16.1%	8.1%	3.7%	2.1%	7.0%	5.4%	8.8%
Rider											
Beginning	726	718	658	582	612	583	659	781	783	1,003	
Admissions											
New Commitments	690	664	607	697	695	745	767	807	927	916	
Failed Probation	398	477	503	498	500	549	577	598	830	786	
Total	1088	1141	1110	1195	1195	1294	1344	1405	1757	1,702	
Releases											
Probation	939	1004	1058	1017	1065	1061	1093	1249	1392	1,640	
Term	157	197	128	148	159	157	129	154	145	171	
Total	1096	1201	1186	1165	1224	1218	1222	1403	1537	1,811	
Net Admission & Releases	-8	-60	-76	30	-29	76	122	2	220	-109	Historical
Ending	718	658	582	612	583	659	781	783	1003	894	Average
Non Bed	53	78	96	64	84	91	91	103	177	159	Percent
Total Incarcerated	665	580	486	548	499	568	690	680	826	735	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	-1.1%	-12.8%	-16.2%	12.8%	-8.9%	13.8%	21.5%	-1.4%	21.5%	-11.0%	1.8%
Parole Violator											
Beginning	323	312	348	424	417	394	401	466	369	350	
Parole	341	362	415	481	444	395	546	525	659	752	
Releases											
Term	253	259	249	385	350	285	347	341	466	449	
Reinstated Parole	99	67	90	103	117	103	134	281	212	272	
Total	352	326	339	488	467	388	481	622	678	721	
Net Admission & Releases	-11	36	76	-7	-23	7	65	-97	-19	31	Historical
Ending	312	348	424	417	394	401	466	369	350	381	Average
Non Bed	202	265	243	243	208	209	209	181	170	180	Percent
Total Incarcerated	110	83	181	174	186	192	257	188	180	201	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	-3.4%	-24.5%	118.1%	-3.9%	6.9%	3.2%	33.9%	-26.8%	-4.3%	12%	1.1%
Total Incarcerated											
Non Bed	4012	4408	4506	4928	5479	5908	6261	6274	6822	7,037	
Total Beds Occupied	350	454	502	474	462	464	459	449	510	511	
Total Beds Occupied	3662	3954	4004	4454	5017	5444	5802	5825	6312	6,526	
Annual Percent Increase	12.3%	8.0%	1.3%	11.2%	12.6%	8.5%	6.6%	0.4%	8.4%	3.4%	7.3%

Section 4

Supervised Offender Demographics

Supervised Offender Demographics

Characteristics of the supervised offender population are included in this section. At the end of FY 2005, there were 10,926 offenders under community supervision by the Department of Correction. There were 1,840 offenders under Parole supervision, 9,082 offenders supervised on Probation and 4 offenders on Community Rider. The supporting data for this section can be found in the June copy of the Standard Reports in Appendix 1.

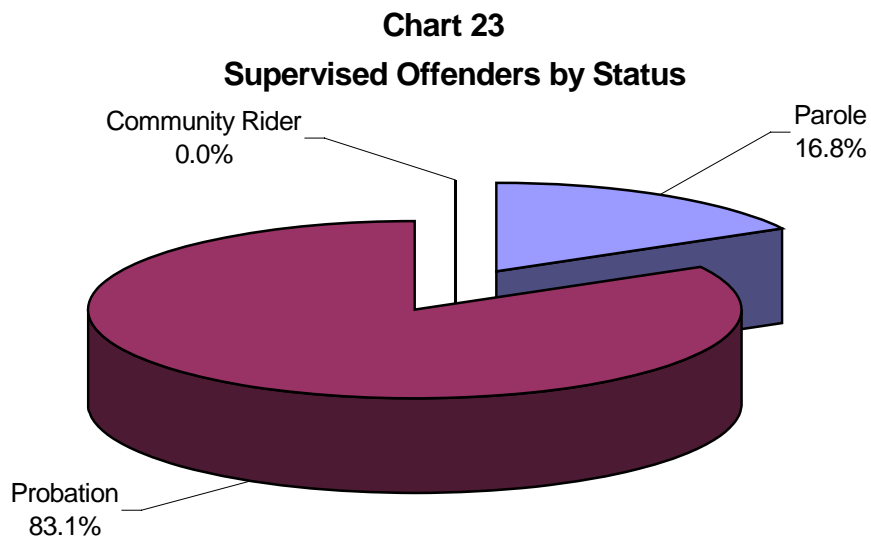


Chart 23 shows the ratio of parolees to probationers in the supervised offender population. New court commitments and successful Rider participants contribute to the probation population while only incarcerated offenders contribute to parole.

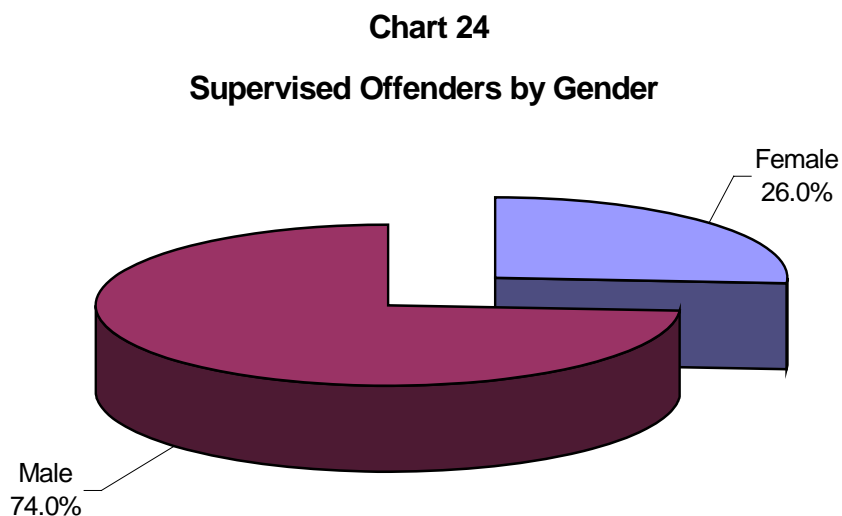


Chart 24 illustrates the ratio of males to females within the supervised population. More than 26% of the supervised population is female, while only 11.2% of the incarcerated population are female (see Chart 3 for reference).

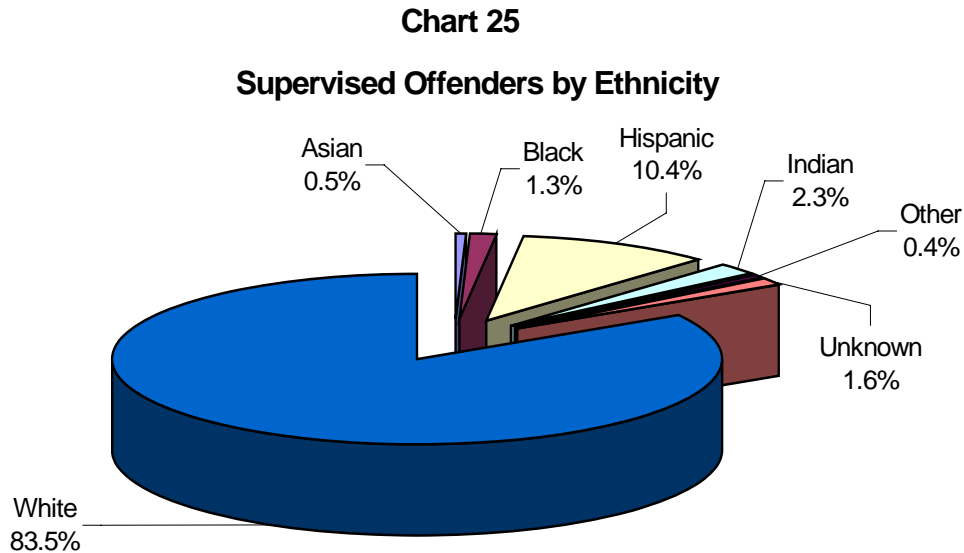


Chart 25 shows the ethnic distribution of the supervised offender population. In comparison to the incarcerated offender population there is a higher ratio of white offenders and a smaller ratio of Hispanic offenders in the community.

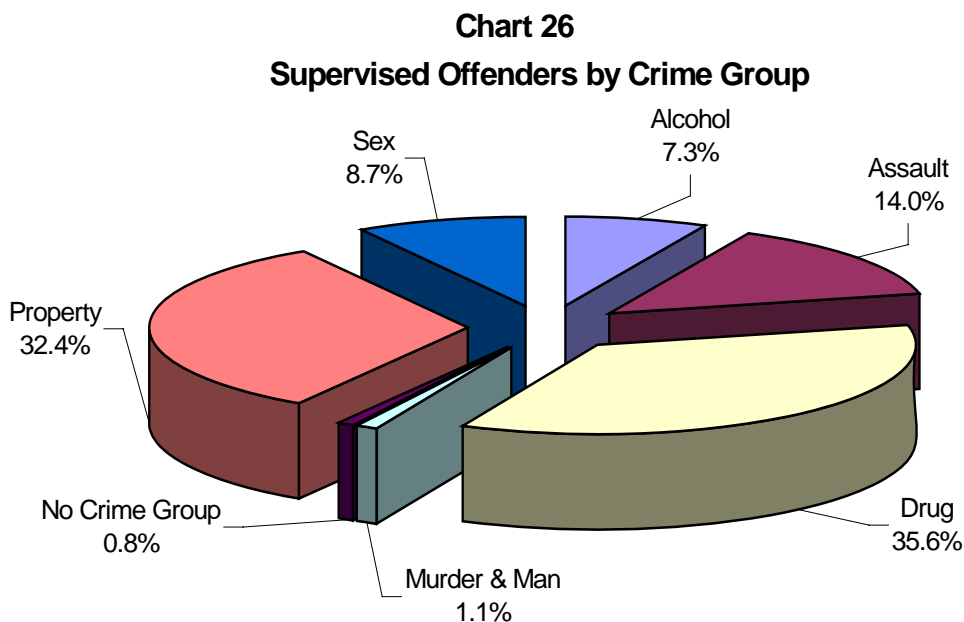


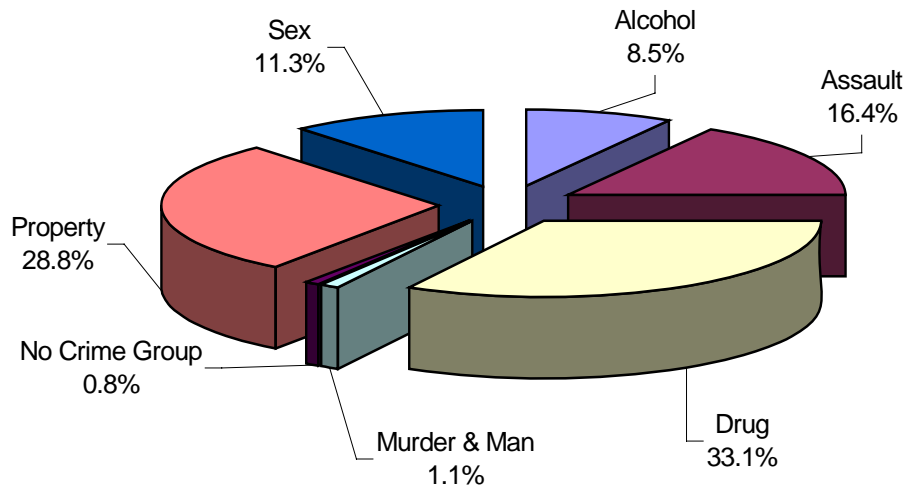
Chart 26 indicates a higher ratio of non-violent offenses among the supervised population than the incarcerated population. Drug, Property and Alcohol crimes

account for about 75% of the supervised offenders versus about 55% in the incarcerated population (see Chart 5 for reference).

There is a distinction in Crime Group by gender for supervised offenders similar to the one for incarcerated offenders. Chart 27 shows the distribution by Crime Group of male supervised offenders. There were 8,083 males supervised at the end of FY 2005. This distribution is similar to Chart 26 because males make up 74% of the supervised offenders. About 70% of males were supervised for non-violent crimes (Drug, Property and Alcohol) while only 52% were incarcerated for non-violent crimes (See Chart 6).

Chart 27

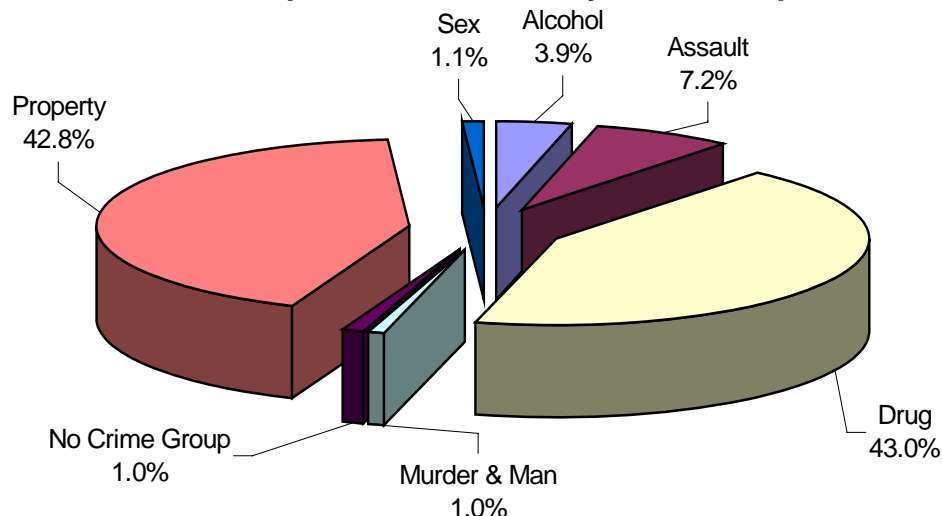
Male Supervised Offenders by Crime Group



Females show a different crime distribution, see Chart 28. About 90% are supervised for non-violent crimes (Drug, Property and Alcohol). There were 2,843 females supervised at the end of FY 2005. About 84% of females were incarcerated for non-violent crimes (See Chart 7).

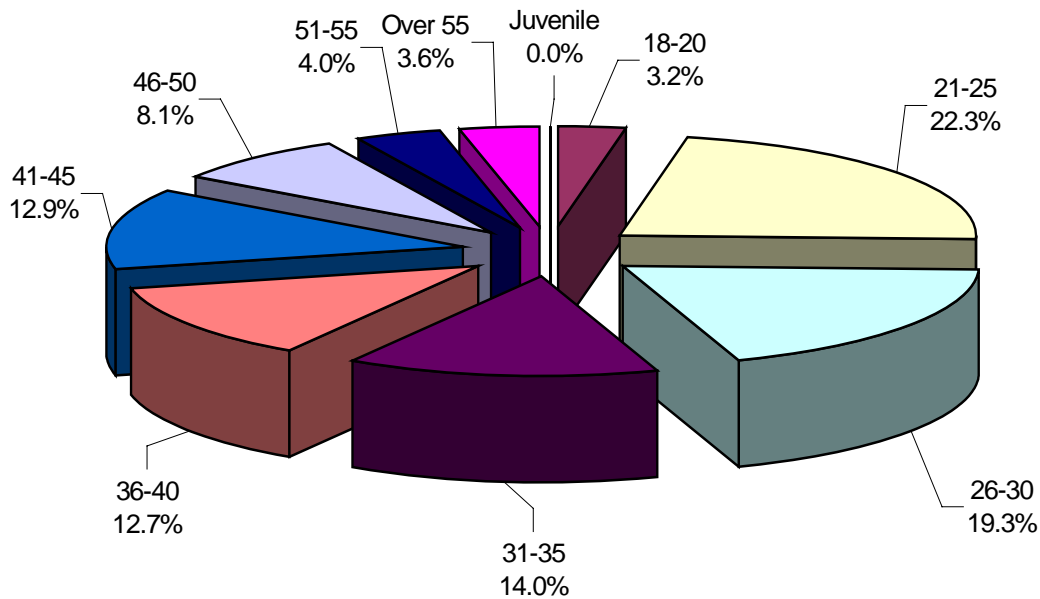
Chart 28

Female Supervised Offenders by Crime Group



The age distribution of the supervised population is shown in Chart 29. The age represents the offenders' age at the end of FY 2005. When compared to incarcerated offenders, the supervised offenders are biased toward younger offenders. The portion of supervised offenders under 25 is about 3% more than for incarcerated offenders (see Chart 5 for reference).

Chart 29
Supervised Offenders by Age Group



Section 5

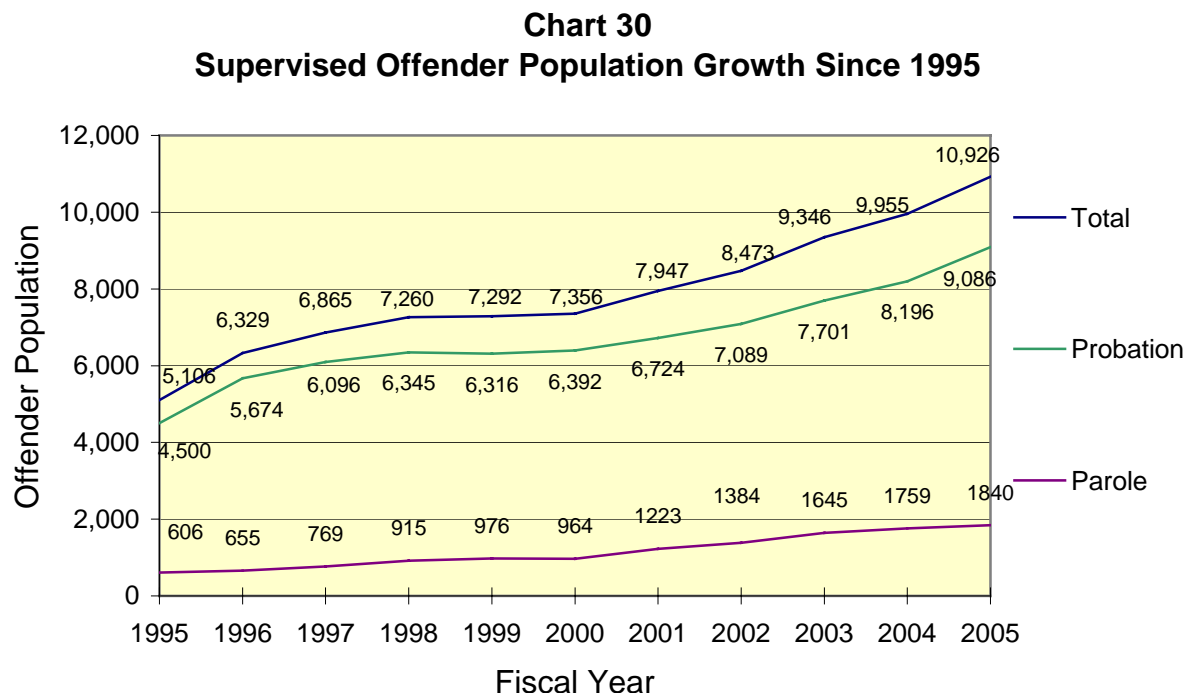
Supervised Offender Population Growth

Supervised Offender Population Growth Patterns

Idaho has two types of supervised offenders, those paroled from prison and those sentenced by the courts to probation. Crime patterns for Parolees are very similar to those of the incarcerated offender group, since they were all once incarcerated. Whereas Probationers tend to reflect the decision of the courts, so they tend to be less violent and do not need to be incarcerated.

In the past ten years the supervised offender population in Idaho has more than doubled. Since 1995, the supervised population has increased from 5,109 to 10,926, an increase of 114%. The male portion of the supervised offender population has increased 96% in the last ten years and the female supervised offender population has increased 189%.

Chart 30 shows the Probation, Parole and total supervised populations at year end over the past ten fiscal years. Though the Parole population is still a small portion of the overall supervised population, the growth has been tremendous and continues to offer challenges as the Department of Correction prepares for increases in future growth.

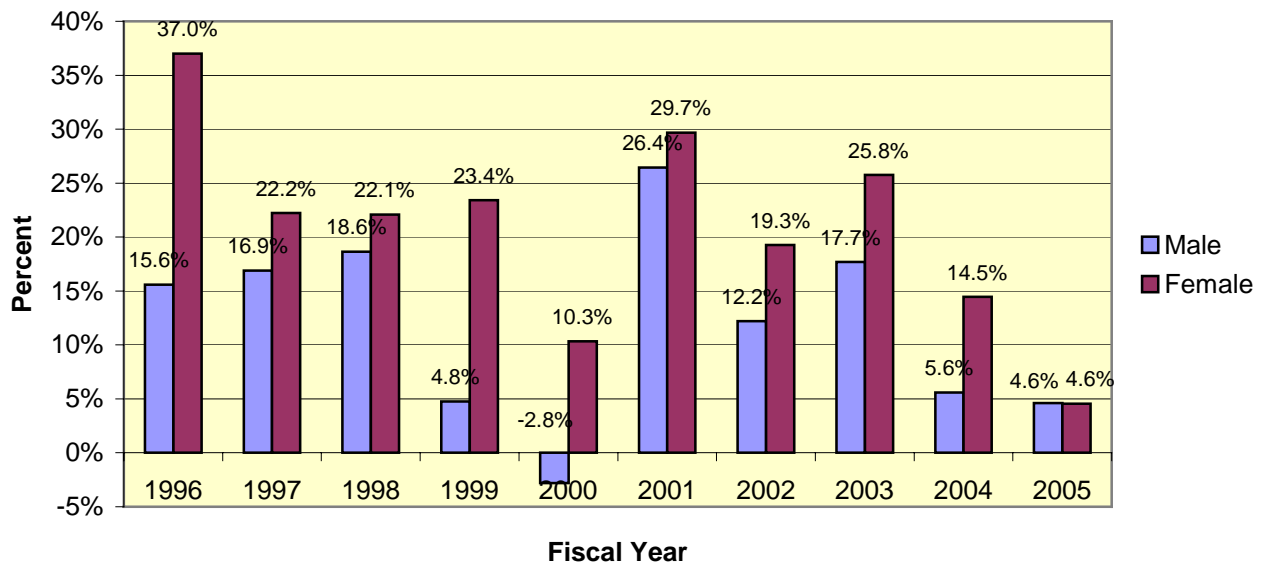


Since the Probation and Parole populations are substantially different and our detailed level data only goes back to 1996, we'll split our discussion at this point and cover the Parole group and the Probation group separately. We'll cover Parole first since it so closely parallels the incarcerated offender group.

Parole Population Growth Patterns

Chart 31 shows the annual percent increase for the male and female Parole populations since 1996. The male Parole population has increased an average of 12% per year. The female population has increased at nearly double the rate with an average annual percent increase of 20.9%. These rates generally follow the rates of growth in admissions for incarcerated offenders with a two year lag.

Chart 31
Parolee % Increase by Gender and Fiscal Year



The Parole population increased by 81 offenders in fiscal year 2005. The offender forecast for FY 2005 had anticipated an increase of 83 offenders and an ending Parole population of 1,842. The growth is very close to the forecast. Patterns of large growth rates witnessed between 1996 and 2003 seem to have moderated and increases in the last couple of years tend to reflect pattern of growth in the incarcerated offender population.

The Idaho Offender Population Forecast for FY 2006 to 2009 anticipates that the Parole population will level off and grow at a rate of about 2%. For more forecast details, refer to the full forecast, included as Appendix 2 of this document. Chart 32 shows the monthly forecast Parole values.

Chart 32
Forecasted Parolee Growth for FY 2006

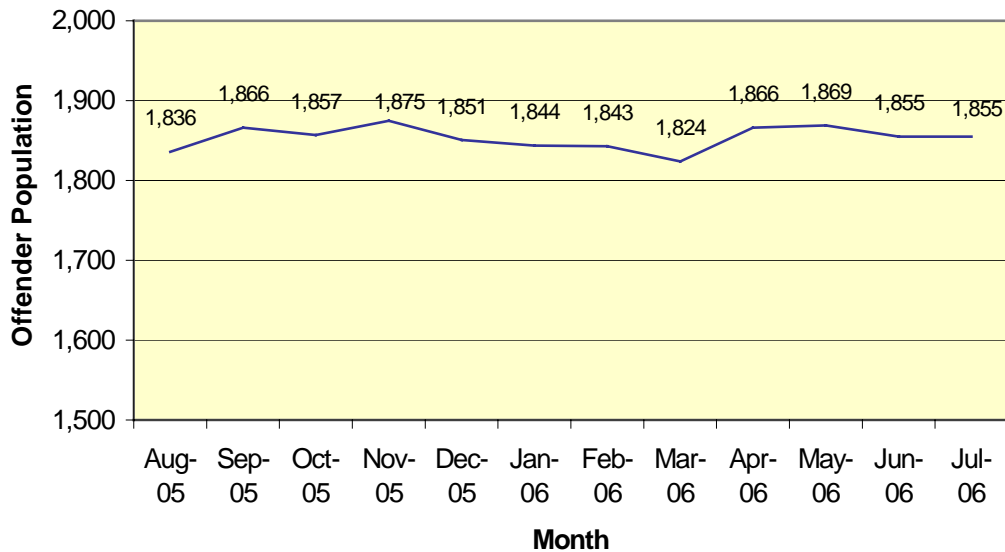
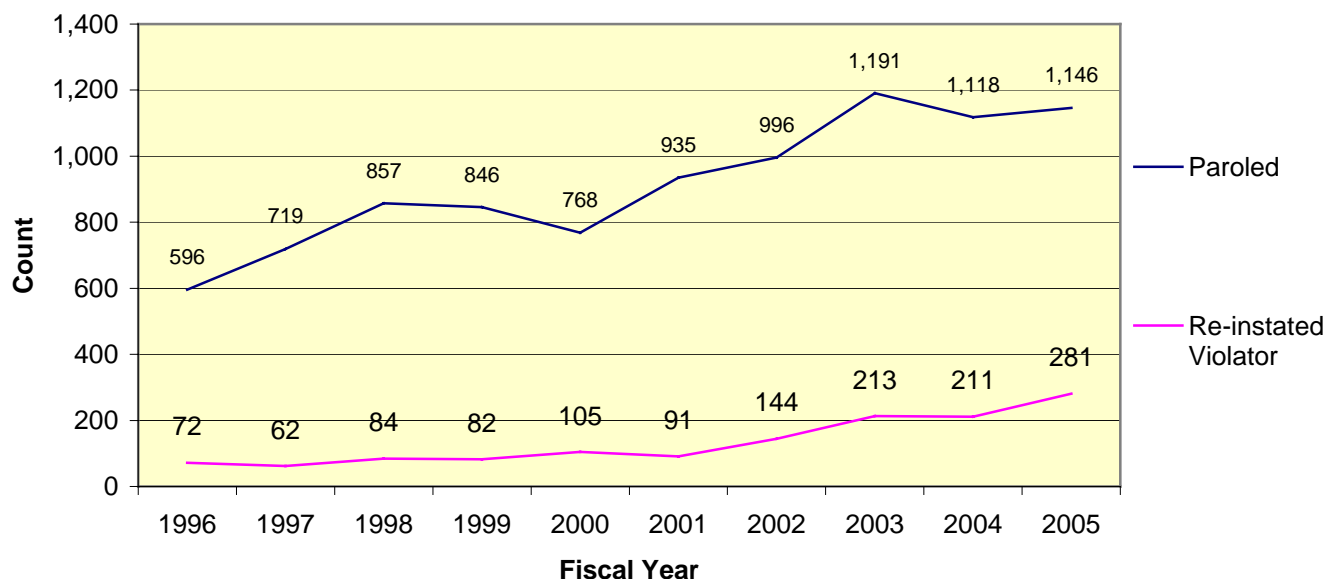


Chart 33 shows admissions to Parole by source. Note the dip in admissions from Term in 2000. This corresponds with our previous discussion relating to the two year length of stay in prison for Non-violent offenders and the dip observed in 1998 for admissions to Term (see Chart 17). Note also the dramatic increase in the number of Parole Violators re-instated to Parole beginning in 2002. This marks an abrupt and permanent change in the portion of Parole Violators that are re-instated to Parole.

Chart 33
Admissions to Parole by Type and Year



We'll address lengths of stay and releases from Parole as they relate to Violent or Non-violent crimes. This grouping allows us to examine important aspects of analysis information such as typical length of stay.

Chart 34 shows the average length of stay on Parole for Non-violent offenders paroled from their initial incarceration by year. Parolees can leave parole by discharge or by violating parole. Those who successfully complete Parole average, about 2 years on Parole prior to discharge. Non-violent offenders who violate parole average, 12 months on Parole prior to violation. Non-violent offenders make up about 78% of releases from Term to Parole.

Chart 34
Average Length of Stay for Non-violent Parolees
by Release Type and Year

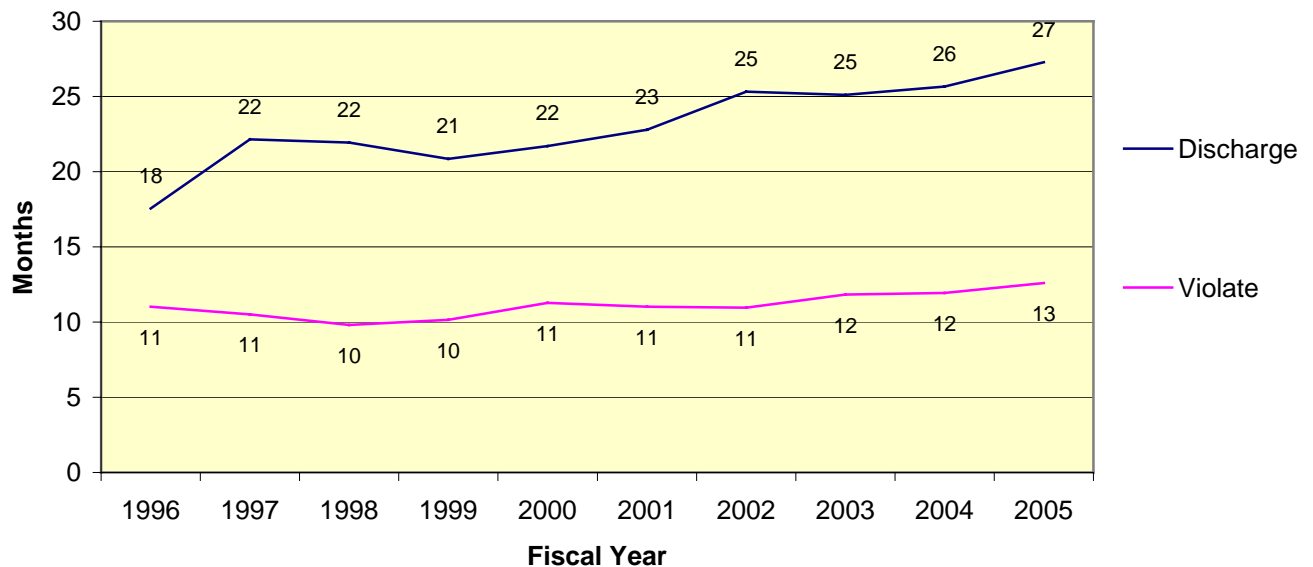


Chart 35 shows the length of stay on parole for Violent offenders paroled from their initial incarceration by year. Those who successfully complete parole average 3 years on Parole prior to discharge. Violent offenders who violate parole average 15 months on Parole prior to violation. This is consistent with the intuitive notion that Violent offenders should serve longer sentences than Non-violent offenders. Violent offenders make up about 22% of releases from Term to Parole.

An interesting note here is that both Violent and Non-violent offenders violate at a rate of 54%. This appears to be result of the pervasive pattern of drug use among convicted felons irrespective of their crime of conviction.

Chart 35
Average Length of Stay for Violent Parolees
by Release Type and Year

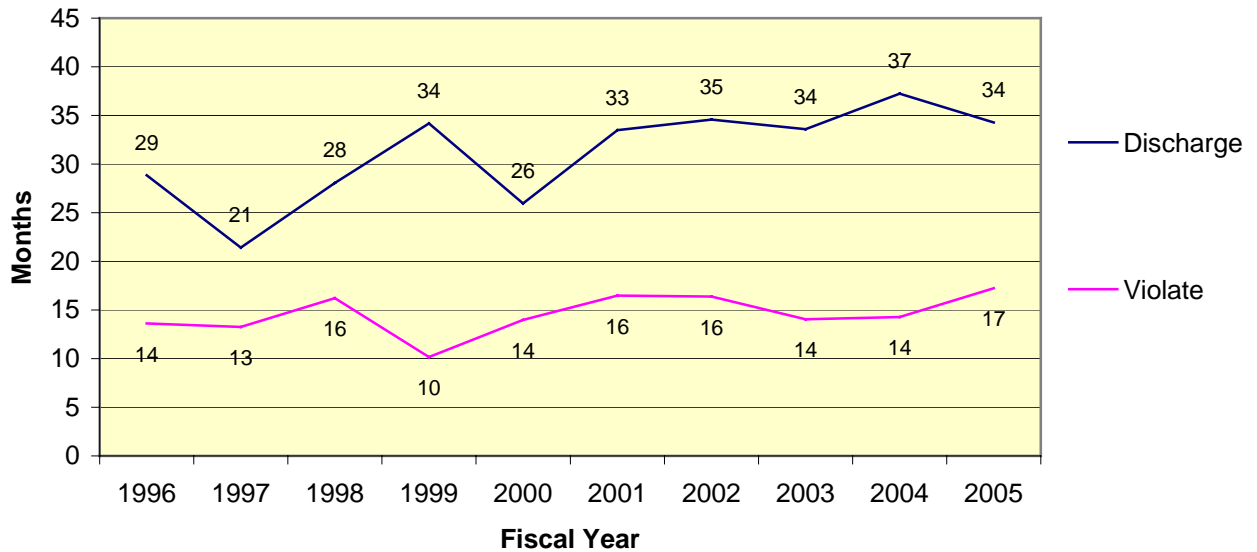
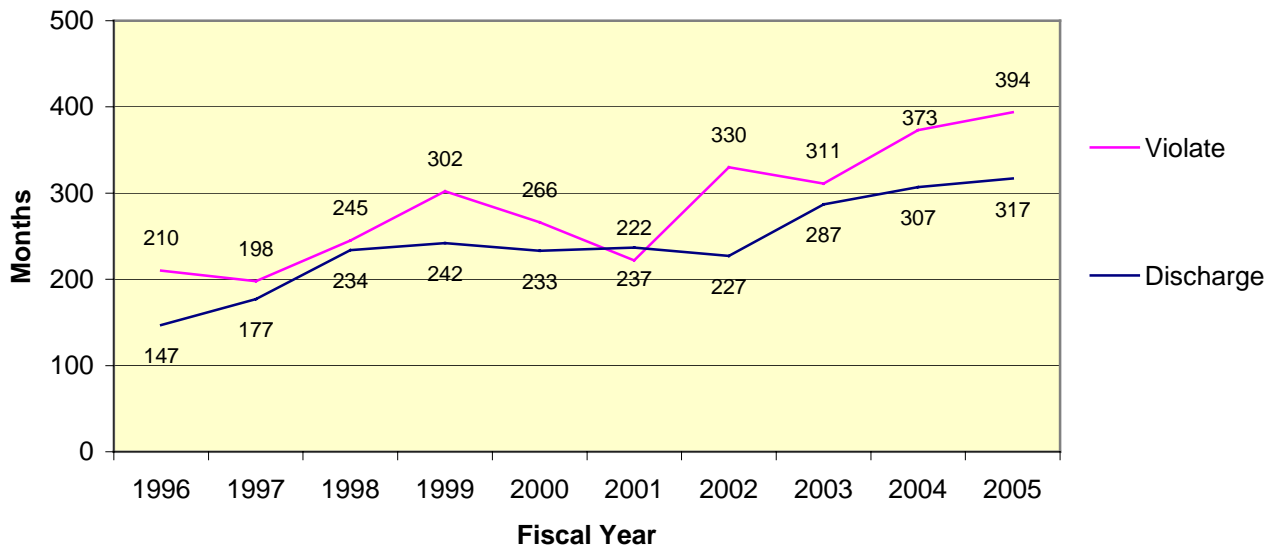


Chart 36 illustrates the observation that more Non-Violent offenders on their initial Parole, violate than successfully complete parole and discharge.

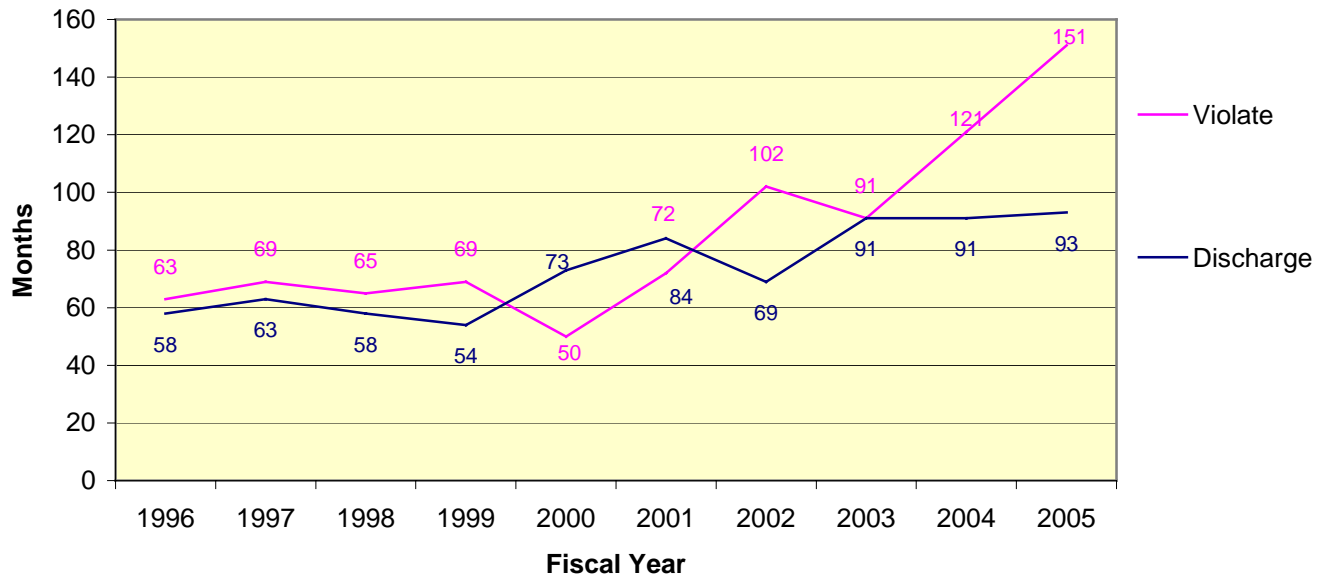
Chart 36
Non-violent Parolee Release by Type and Year



Historically, Violent offenders tended to violate their initial parole at about the same rate that they discharged. That changed in 2002, when the pattern for Violent offenders began

to look very much like the pattern for Non-Violent offenders. Chart 37 shows Parole release type by year.

Chart 37
Violent Parolee Release by Type and Year



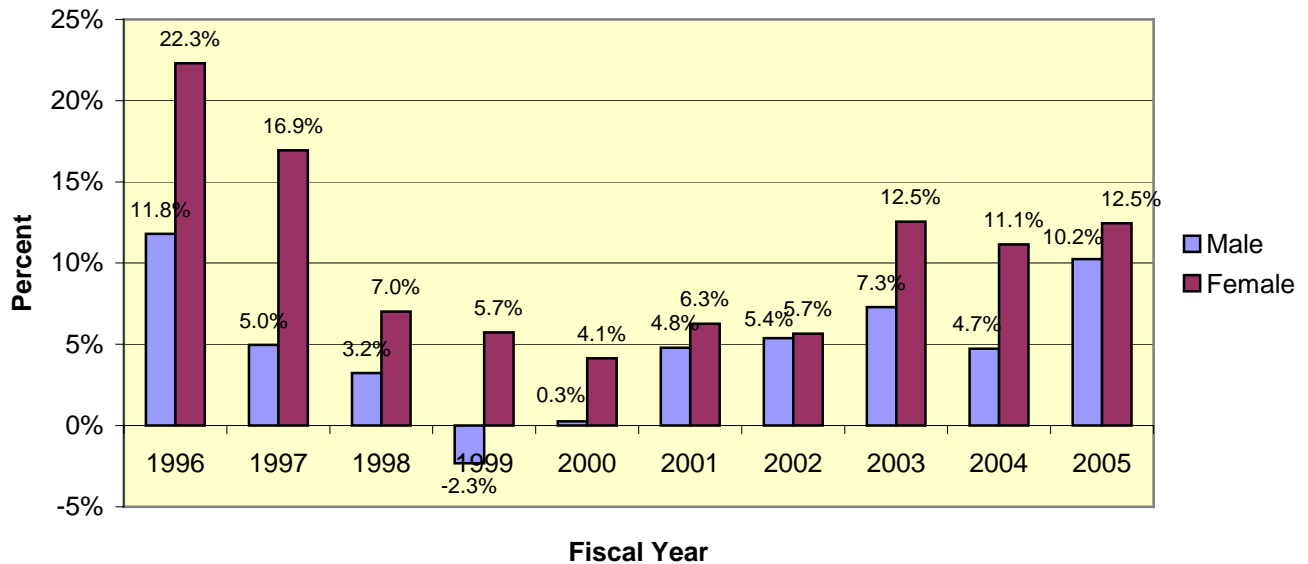
Efficient management of Parolees is an important goal of the Idaho Department of Correction. Many offenders complete their programming in an aftercare environment. Department experts believe that completing this programming is vitally important to help offenders succeed on parole. Quantifying and managing this group is critically important to the Department. Our current expectation is that the Parole population will be about 1850 at the end of 2006 (refer back to Chart 32).

Probation Population Growth Patterns

Probation represents a group of offenders supervised by the Idaho Department of Correction. These offenders are assigned to the Department by a court order. Most Probationers are sentenced to the Department by direct commitment, while about one third arrive after successfully completing a Rider.

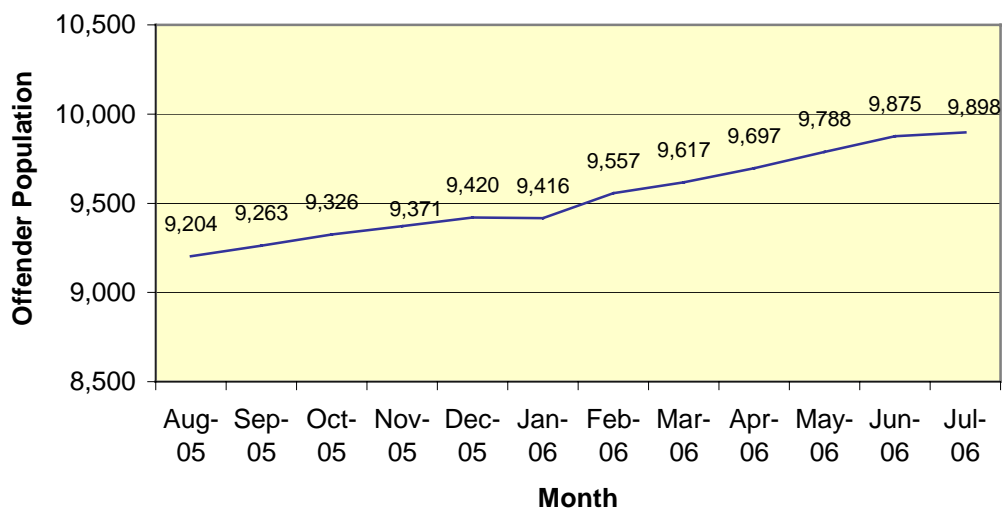
Chart 38 illustrates the annual percent increase for the male and female Probation populations since 1996. The male Probation population has increased an average of 5% per year. The female population has increased at more than double the rate with an average annual percent increase of 10.4%. The greatest increase in male supervised offenders occurred in 1996 when the population increased 11.8%. The greatest percent increase in the female population also occurred in 1996 when the population increased 22.3%. Both male and female probation populations experienced their smallest growth rates in the 1999 to 2000 timeframe. Since then these growth rates have gradually increased to about the level of their historic averages.

Chart 38
Probationer % Increase by Gender and Fiscal Year



The Probation population increased by 890 offenders in fiscal year 2005. The offender forecast for FY 2005 had anticipated an increase of 801 offenders and an ending Probation population of 8,997. We ended 2005 with 9,086 offenders on Probation.

Chart 39
Forecast Probationer Growth for FY 2006



The FY 2006 forecast anticipates an increase of 812 Probationers during fiscal year 2006, ending the year with 9,898 Probationers. This represents an annual growth rate of 8.7%, which is somewhat higher than the historical average of 5.9%. Chart 39 shows the monthly forecast Probation values for FY 2006.

The next series of charts will group admissions by several important factors: admission source, crime group and violence level. Chart 40 shows court commitments to Probation by crime group. As with the incarcerated offender analysis, annual data will only be shown since fiscal year 1996, because the level of analysis involved for these requires a level of data detail that has only been available since 1996. Note that once again, Drug crimes are the only ones that show an increase from the normal expectation.

Chart 40
Court Commitments to Probation by Fiscal Year and Crime

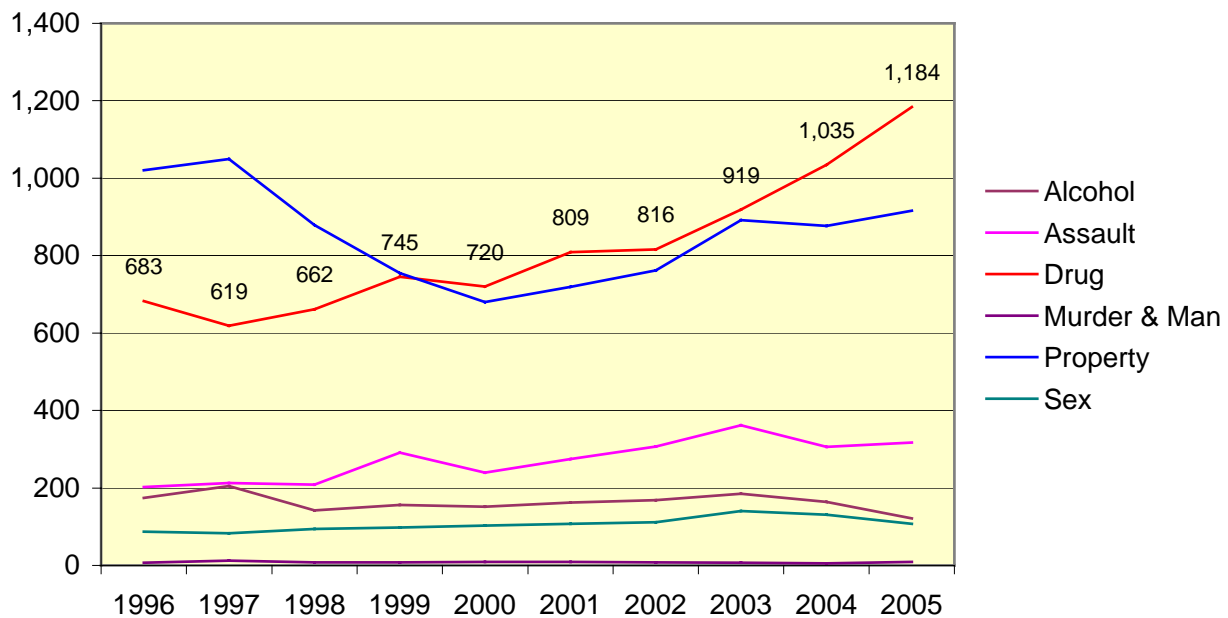
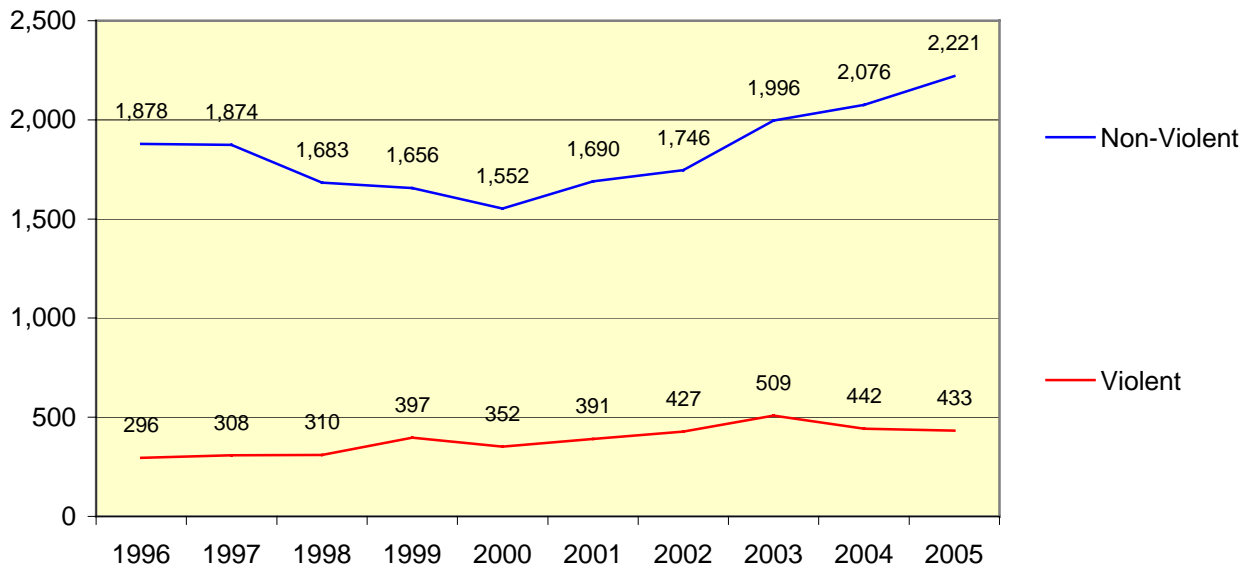


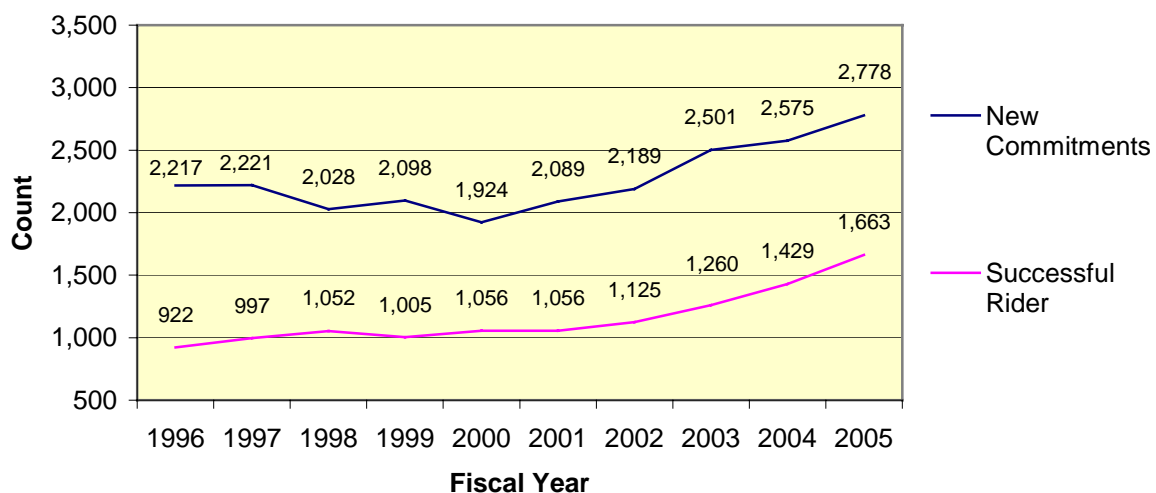
Chart 41 shows the same information grouped by Violent and Non-violent crimes. As would be expected, the portion of court commitments for Non-violent crimes committed to Probation (82.5%) is higher than what was seen in Chart 14 for Non-violent court commitments to Term (62.5%).

Chart 41
Court Commitments to Probation by Year and Crime Violence



Although new court commitments is the obvious entry point for Probation, about one third (34%) of all Probation admissions come from successful Riders. Most Riders (90%) successfully complete the Rider program and are subsequently sent to Probation. Chart 42 shows admissions to Probation by type and year. Note that the dip in 1998 that was so evident for Term admissions (Chart 17) is not so pronounced for admissions to Probation. The pattern of steady increases since 2000 reflects the change in patterns of court commitments beginning in 2000 as shown in Chart 14. In the last 3 years, admissions from Rider have increased dramatically.

Chart 42
Admissions to Probation by Type and Year



We'll address lengths of stay and releases from Probation as they relate to Violent or Non-violent crimes. This grouping shows important aspects of analysis information such as typical sentence length and typical length of stay.

Chart 43 shows the average length of stay by year and violence level. The data in this chart represents information for offenders released from Probation during the year referenced. Note the Violent crime length of stay has remained relatively constant, while the Non-violent group has experienced a moderate increase over the last few years. We have tentatively attributed this to the increased in sentence length for Drug crimes. Chart 43 shows how this group's length of stay has influenced the Non-violent crime length of stay, even though they represent relatively few admissions.

On average, Violent offenders will stay about 3 years, while Non-violent offenders show a pattern of increased length of stay from about 2 years in 1996 to about 2.5 years in 2005. Historically, about 82.5% of all admissions to Probation are Non-violent offenders.

Chart 43
Average Length of Stay for Probationers
by Crime Violence and Year

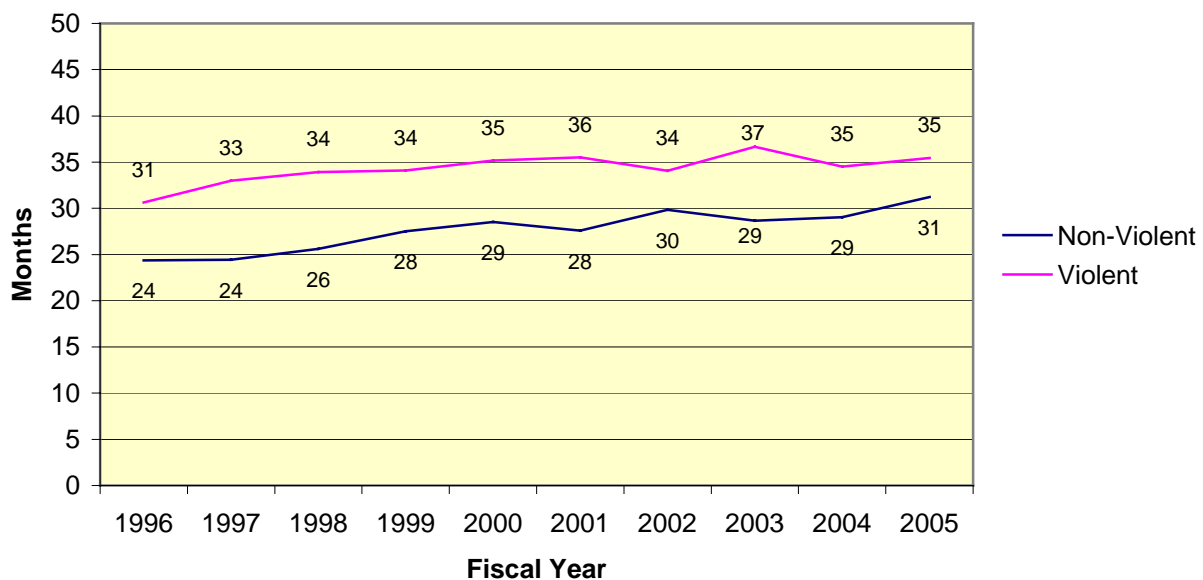
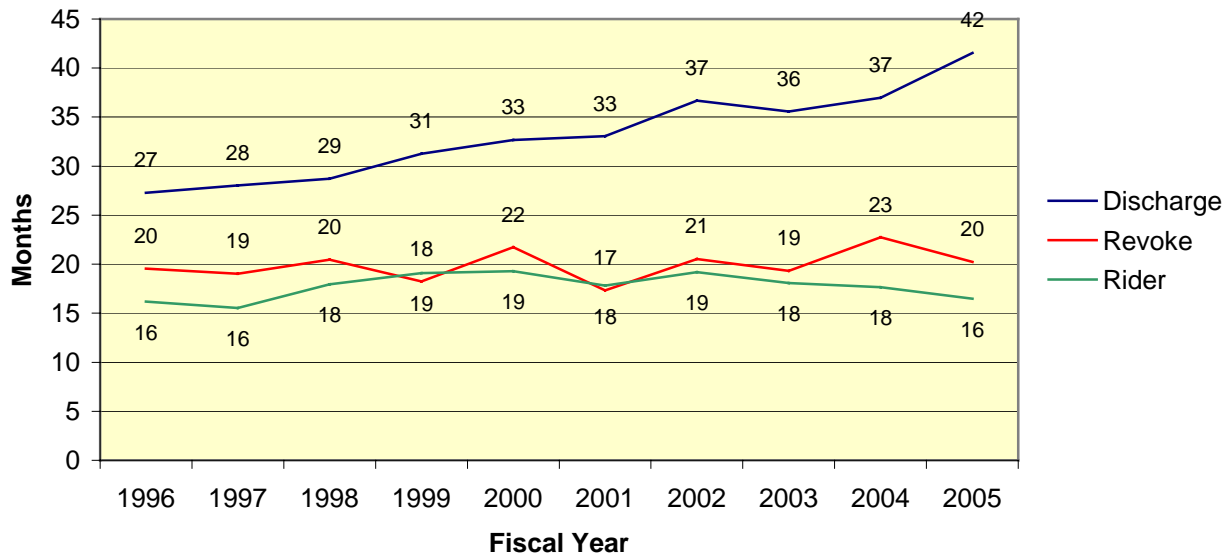


Chart 44 shows release information for Non-violent offenders by year. The length of stay on Probation prior to revocation to Term or sentencing to Rider is almost the same. There is a clear pattern of increased length of stay prior to discharge. This has tentatively been attributed to an increasing reluctance of prosecutors and judges to discharge for Drug crimes, especially Drug Trafficking.

Chart 44
Average Length of Stay for Non-Violent Probationers
by Release Type and Year



Non-Violent Probationer releases by release type and year are shown in Chart 45. The number of releases that go to Rider or revoke to Term has remained relatively constant, but discharges since 2002 are lower than previous historical values. This is consistent with increased length of stay prior to discharge since 2002, which we saw in Chart 44.

Chart 45
Non-Violent Probation Releases by Type and Year

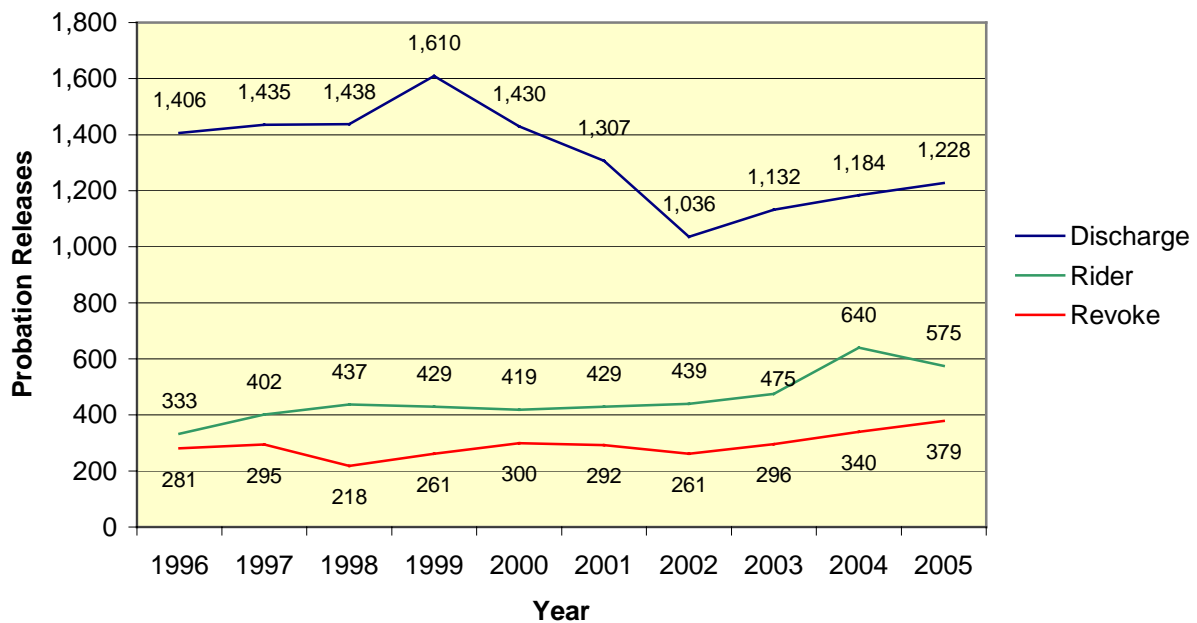


Chart 46 shows the average lengths of stay for Violent Probationers by release type and year. Again, we see a pattern of increasing length of stay prior to discharge. As with the Non-violent Probationers, the length of stay prior to sentencing to Rider or revocation to Term are somewhat similar. Violent Probationers spend about 20 months prior to sentencing to Rider or revocation to Term, which is similar to Non-violent Probationers. Violent offenders currently spend about 47 months prior to discharge, while Non-violent Probationers currently spend about 38 months.

Chart 46
Average Length of Stay for Violent Probationers
by Release Type and Year

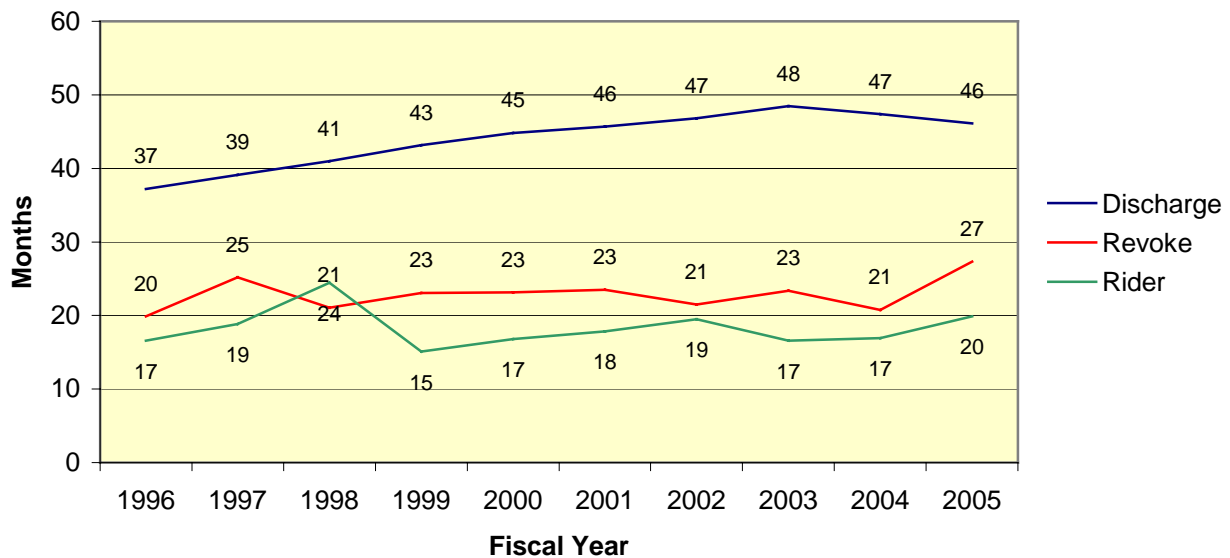
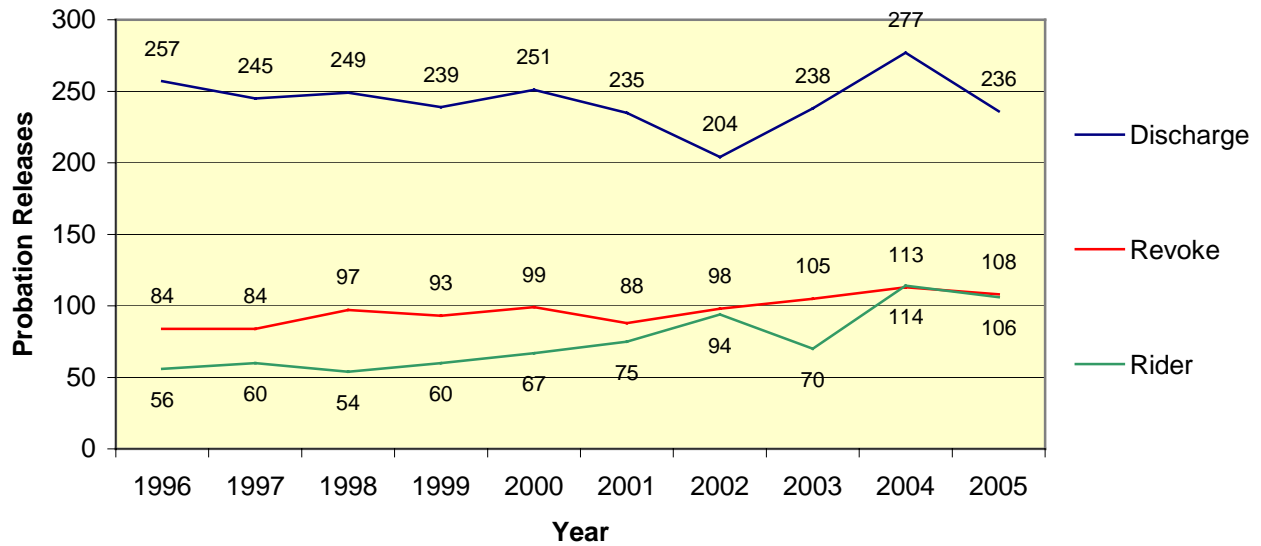


Chart 47 shows Violent Probationer releases by release type and year. The pattern of releases to Rider or to Term show a steady increase consistent with increases in admissions to Probation. Discharges have remained relatively constant at about 250, with only a few fluctuations. The portion that are discharging is decreasing.

Chart 47
Violent Probation Releases by Type and Year



Efficient management of the Probation population is very important to the Department. It is the largest population group managed by the Department and Probation revocations make up about the same number of admissions to Term as the new court commitments (see Chart 16). This is a rapidly growing population group and the Department is actively seeking ways to help offenders succeed on Probation and avoid revocation to Term.

Table 2 provides details of supervised offender admissions and releases by status and year.

FY 2005 Annual Statistical Report

Table 2

Historical Supervised Offender Admissions and Releases by Status FY 1996 to 2005

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	
Probation											
Beginning Admissions	6146	6798	7338	7693	7771	7821	8165	8939	10022	10,855	
New Commitments	2217	2221	2028	2098	1924	2089	2189	2501	2575	2,778	
Successful Rider	922	997	1052	1005	1056	1056	1125	1260	1429	1,663	
Total	3139	3218	3080	3103	2980	3145	3314	3761	4004	4,441	
Releases											
Revoked Probation	389	466	433	516	586	583	594	628	728	789	
Sentenced to Rider	389	463	490	487	486	518	551	569	791	754	
Discharged	1709	1749	1802	2022	1858	1700	1395	1481	1652	1,881	
Total	2487	2678	2725	3025	2930	2801	2540	2678	3171	3,424	
Net Admission & Releases	652	540	355	78	50	344	774	1083	833	1,017	Historical
Ending	6798	7338	7693	7771	7821	8165	8939	10022	10855	11,872	Average
Non Caseload	1124	1242	1348	1455	1429	1443	1850	2321	2659	2,786	Percent
Probation Caseload	5674	6096	6345	6316	6392	6722	7089	7701	8196	9,086	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	11.4%	7.4%	4.1%	-0.5%	1.2%	5.2%	5.5%	8.6%	6.4%	10.9%	5.9%
Parole											
Beginning Admissions	875	956	1094	1256	1337	1366	1624	1857	2182	2,332	
Paroled	596	719	857	846	768	935	996	1191	1118	1,146	
Re-instated Violator	72	62	84	82	105	91	144	213	211	281	
Total	668	781	941	928	873	1026	1140	1404	1329	1,427	
Releases											
Parole Violator	351	368	428	493	449	397	544	523	662	751	
Discharged	236	275	351	354	395	371	363	556	517	590	
Total	587	643	779	847	844	768	907	1079	1179	1,341	
Net Admission & Releases	81	138	162	81	29	258	233	325	150	86	Historical
Ending	956	1094	1256	1337	1366	1624	1857	2182	2332	2,418	Average
Non Caseload	301	325	341	361	402	401	473	537	573	578	Percent
Parole Caseload	655	769	915	976	964	1223	1384	1645	1759	1,840	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	7.0%	17.4%	19.0%	6.7%	-1.2%	26.9%	13.2%	18.9%	6.9%	4.6%	12.2%
Total Supervised											
Non Caseload	1425	1567	1689	1816	1831	1844	2323	2858	3232	3,364	
Supervised Caseload	6329	6865	7260	7292	7356	7945	8473	9346	9955	10,926	
Annual Percent Increase	11.1%	8.5%	5.8%	0.4%	0.9%	8.0%	6.6%	10.3%	6.5%	9.8%	6.8%

Section 6

Recidivism

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Recidivism is an important and complicated issue that all correctional systems must deal with. There is very little consensus among states as to just what constitutes recidivism. A review of recidivism research literature shows there is wide variation in recidivism measures. The Idaho State Board of Correction reviewed this topic and established the following standards.

Recidivist Definition

The Board established this definition for a recidivist.

recidivist - an offender committed to Term incarceration by the department for violation of parole or probation or for a new crime.

They established a more specific definition of recidivist for Idaho's data collection purposes.

recidivist - an offender who, after having been previously discharged from a period of incarceration or supervision by the Idaho Department of Correction, is committed by the courts to a new period of incarceration by the Idaho Department of Correction; or an offender who revokes Probation or Parole while under the supervision of the Idaho Department of Correction.

Based on this definition, we can see that there are three distinct pools of offenders who can recidivate;

1. Offenders who have been previously discharged,
2. Offenders who are on Probation and
3. Offenders who are on Parole.

The Board further established two types of recidivism measures described below.

1. Admission Recidivism Measure. This measure deals with the number of recidivists that are admitted to Term incarceration. It indicates how each recidivist group influences the correction system and allows us to examine what portion of Term admissions over any time period came from each of the three potential recidivist pools. The focus of this measure is to indicate to what degree recidivism impacts Term incarcerations, and what each group contributes.
2. Release Recidivism Measure. This measure deals with the historical experience of individual offenders and their cumulative patterns of recidivism. It is an outcome measure that establishes the historical portion of discharged (or paroled or on probation) offenders who recidivate. It allows us to examine to what degree offender attitudes and actions, Enforcement, Prosecution, Judicial or Correctional System initiatives such as program and education influence recidivism.

Each of the measures above is naturally divided into contributions from each of the recidivist pools described above.

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The final area of Board deliberation was “time to recidivate”. As indicated previously, the standard used for recidivism research varies widely. Some researchers use as little as one year while others used the “if ever” standard. The following analyses examine the time to recidivate for each of the three recidivist types. The Board chose a five year window for recidivism analyses. A five year window allows a reasonable compromise between making sure we have all the data and completing timely analyses. The following discussion explains the reasons for this choice.

Chart 48 shows the distribution of time to revoke for Idaho Probationers during the period FY 1996 through 2005. For Probationers, 88% of those who recidivate do so within 30 months. By the end of 12 months almost half of those who will recidivate have done so. The number of recidivists after that point tapers off very quickly and only 7% recidivate after 3 years.

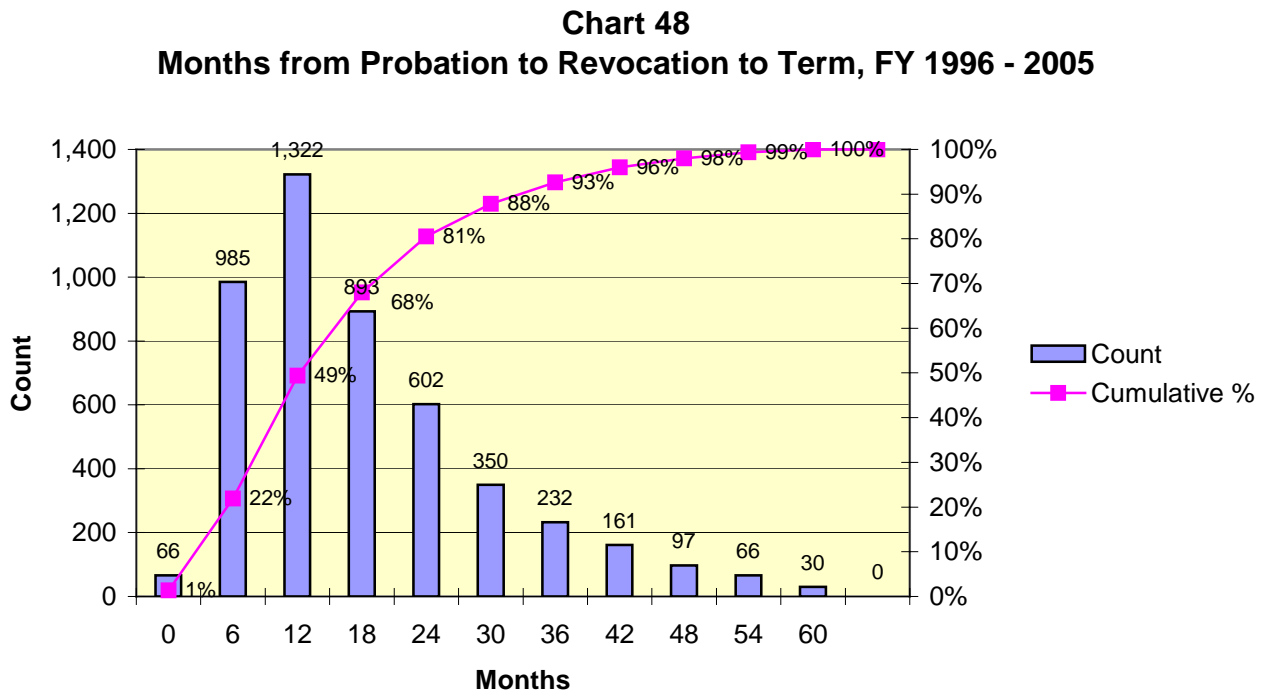


Chart 49 shows the distribution of time to revoke for Idaho Parolees during the period FY 1996 through 2005. For Parolees, 85% of those who recidivate do so within 24 months. By the end of 12 months almost half of those who will recidivate have done so. The number of recidivists after 12 months tapers off even more quickly than the Probationers and only 5% recidivate after 3 years.

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Chart 49
Months from Parole to Revocation to Term, FY 1996 - 2005

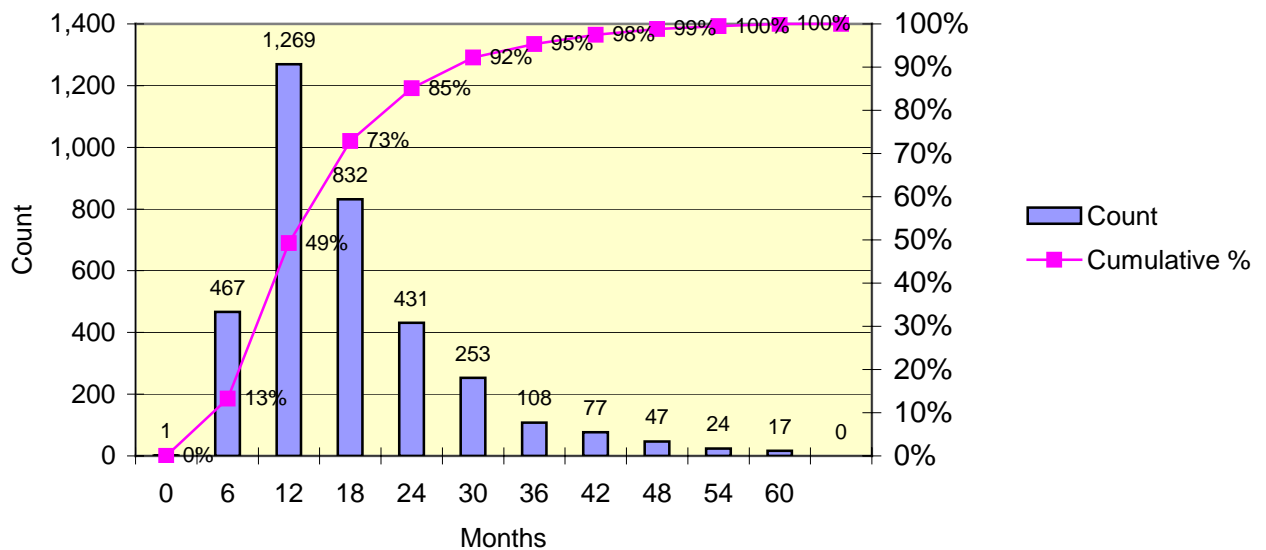
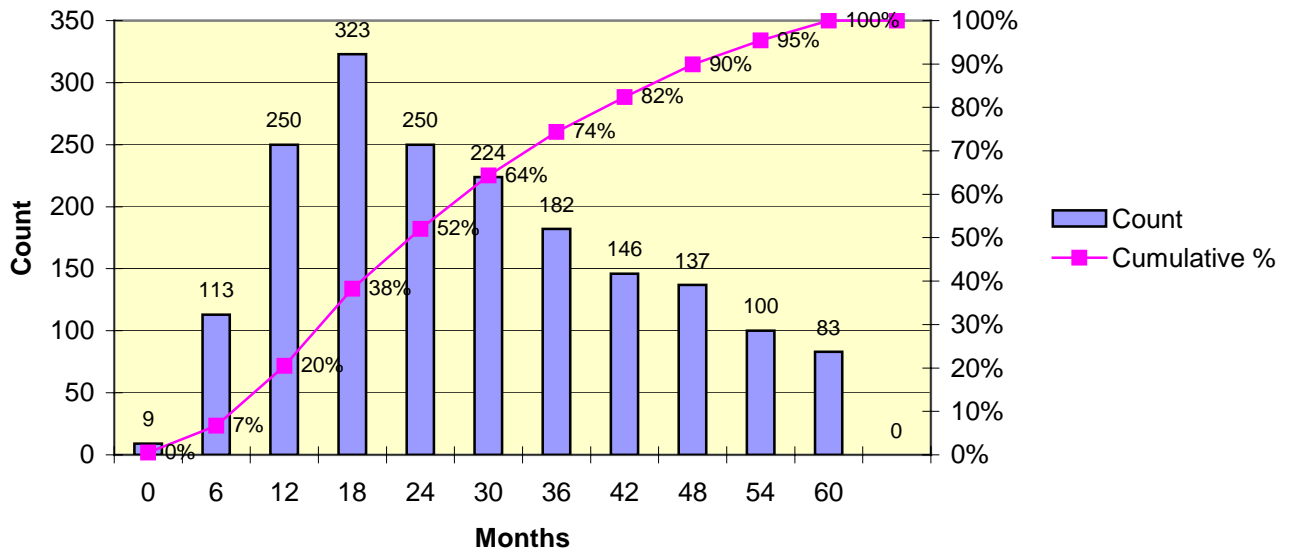


Chart 50 shows the distribution of time to recidivate for Idaho offenders previously discharged from incarceration or supervision with recidivism events occurring during the period FY 1996 through 2005. For discharged offenders, it takes 42 months to get 82% of those who will recidivate. It takes almost 24 months to get to half of those who eventually recidivate. The highest number of recidivist events occurs between 12 and 18 months. This contrasts sharply with the maximum values for both the Parolee and Probationer events, which occurred between 6 and 12 months. This group takes substantially longer to recidivate than either the Probationers or Parolees and is the primary reason that the Board chose a five year window for recidivism analyses.

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Chart 50
Months from Discharge to Recidivation to Term, FY 1996 - 2005



Based on these criteria, a summary analysis of data up through the end of FY 2005 revealed the information in Table 3.

Table 3
Recidivism Rate Summary by Measure and Source

	Admission Measure	Release Measure
Previously Discharged Offenders	12%	13%
Probation Revocations	35%	19%
Parole Revocations	21%	42%

The Admission rate is the average rate from FY 1996 through 2005

To illustrate the Admission Measure, the 12% listed for the Previously Discharged Offenders means that 12% of the admissions to Term from FY 1996 through 2004 were offenders who had been previously discharged. Similarly, 35% of all admissions to Term for the same period were Probation Revocations and 21% were Parole Revocations. During this period, 68% of all admissions were recidivists. In FY 2005, 72% of all offenders admitted to prison were recidivists. We'll discuss Admission Measure trends in more detail later.

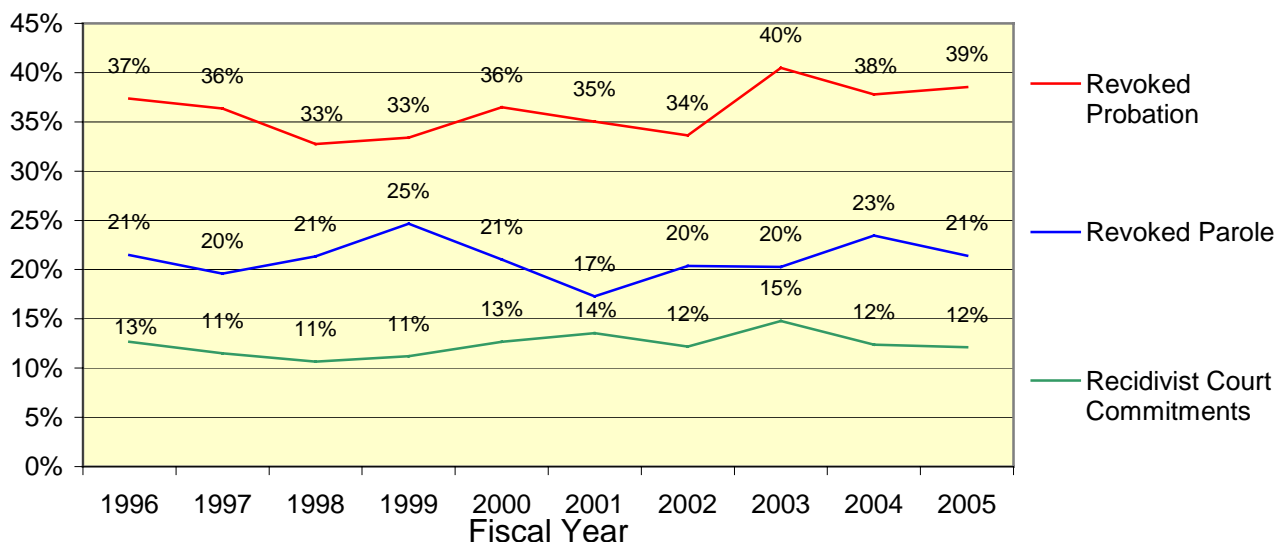
In Table 3, the Release Measure of 19% in Probation Revocations means that 19% of the offenders who had been on Probation revoked and went to Term. The Probation group is our largest population segment (9,086 at the end of FY 2005) and although

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they only revoke at 19%, they make up 35% of the total admissions to prison. This reality underscores the importance of effective management of our supervised offenders. We'll discuss Release Measure trends in more detail later.

Chart 51 shows detail by year for the Admission Measure for each recidivist type. It shows the portion of all Term admissions that came from each recidivist type. Recidivist court commitments shows an average of 12% with only minor fluctuations. Revoked Parole shows more fluctuation with an average of about 21%. Revoked Probation seems to have been relatively stable at around 35% until 2003. Since 2003 we see sustained change to about 39%

Chart 51
Portion of Term Admissions by Recidivist Type and Year



With regard to the Release Measure for recidivism, one of the most frequently asked questions is “how does recidivism compare by crime or by gender?” The next series of analyses will address these questions.

Table 4 shows the recidivism experience for Probationers by crime and gender. We limited our pool of potential recidivists to offenders who went to Probation between July 1995 and January 2003. This allows each offender at least 30 months to recidivate. Based on the information in Chart 48 we anticipate that for offenders who went to Probation in December 2002, about 88% of the offenders who will revoke have revoked. This gives us good confidence that we will not understate the actual size of the Probation revocation problem. The pool includes offenders who went to Probation by direct court commitment and those that went to Probation as a result of successfully completing a Rider.

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Table 4

Probation Revocations by Gender and Crime for FY 1996 through 2005

Gender	CrimeGroup	Pool	Revoked	Revocation Rate	
Female	Alcohol	308	52	17%	
Female	Assault	418	59	14%	
Female	Drug	2696	308	11%	
Female	Murder & Man	33	4	12%	Female
Female	Property	3371	373	11%	Total
Female	Sex	57	7	12%	12%
Male	Alcohol	2379	493	21%	
Male	Assault	3877	1009	26%	
Male	Drug	6976	1126	16%	
Male	Murder & Man	181	42	23%	Male
Male	Property	11374	2504	22%	Total
Male	Sex	2246	557	25%	21%
Total		33916	6534	19%	

Data represents Probationers who have revoked since FY 1996 and the pool of Probationers who could have potentially revoked during this time period. The Pool excludes offenders who went to Probation after January 2003 in order to allow all pool members adequate time to revoke.

Table 5 shows the recidivism experience for Parolees by crime and gender. We limited our pool of potential recidivists to offenders who went to Probation between July 1995 and June 2003. This allows each offender at least 24 months to recidivate. Based on the information in Chart 49, we anticipate that for offenders who went to Parole in June 2003, about 85% of the offenders who will revoke have revoked. This gives us good confidence that we will not understate the actual size of the Parole revocation problem. The pool includes only offenders on their first Parole in any incarceration series. It does not include offenders on a second or subsequent parole because they tend to be a distinct group of more persistent violators.

Table 5

Parole Revocations by Gender and Crime for FY 1996 through 2005

Gender	CrimeGroup	Pool	Revoked	Revocation Rate	
Female	Alcohol	36	20	56%	
Female	Assault	72	27	38%	
Female	Drug	340	106	31%	
Female	Murder & Man	28	5	18%	Female
Female	Property	338	121	36%	Total
Female	Sex	10	2	20%	34%
Male	Alcohol	509	192	38%	
Male	Assault	1059	518	49%	
Male	Drug	1575	578	37%	
Male	Murder & Man	154	28	18%	Male
Male	Property	1978	1027	52%	Total
Male	Sex	538	191	36%	44%
Total		6637	2815	42%	

Data represents Parolees who have revoked since FY 1996 and the pool of Parolees who could have potentially revoked during this time period. The Pool excludes offenders who went to Parole after July 2003 in order to allow all pool members adequate time to revoke.

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Table 6 shows the recidivism experience for Previously Discharged Offenders by crime and gender. We limited our pool of potential recidivists to offenders who were discharged between July 1995 and January 2001. This allows each offender at least 42 months to recidivate. Based on the information in Chart 50, we anticipate that for offenders who were discharged in January 2001, about 82% of the offenders who will recidivate have returned. This gives us good confidence that we will not understate the actual size of the Previously Discharged Offenders' recidivism problem.

Table 6
New Prison Sentence after Discharge by Gender and Crime for FY 1996 - 2005

Gender	CrimeGroup	Pool	Revoked	Revocation Rate	
Female	Alcohol	168	25	15%	
Female	Assault	153	7	5%	
Female	Drug	1,030	79	8%	
Female	Murder & Man	22	3	14%	Female
Female	Property	1,714	81	5%	Total
Female	Sex	22	0	0%	6%
Male	Alcohol	1,384	301	22%	
Male	Assault	1,676	227	14%	
Male	Drug	3,136	356	11%	
Male	Murder & Man	147	16	11%	Male
Male	Property	5,425	878	16%	Total
Male	Sex	1,111	86	8%	14%
Total		15,988	2,059	13%	

Data represents Previously Discharged Offenders who have recidivated since FY 1995 and the pool of discharged offenders who could have potentially returned during this time period. The Pool excludes offenders who were discharged after January 2001 in order to allow all pool members time to re-offend.

These analyses are useful in establishing expectations of what our future recidivism might be. However, it is important to note that some offenders just seem to return again and again. An analysis completed in December 2004 generated the following observations. An offender may recidivate more than once or in more than one way. A Parolee may revoke more than once on a single incarceration series. Of the group that made up the 21% in the Parole Revocation Admission Measure, 156 had 2 or more previous Parole revocations. Similarly, Previously Discharged Offenders may recidivate in more than one way. Of the group that made up the 12% in the Previously Discharged Offender Admission Measures, 336 had 2 or more previous discharges. Finally, an offender may recidivate from all three pools on the same incarceration series. Of the 466 Parolees who revoked in FY 2004, 115 had previous discharges, 256 had previously revoked Probation on this incarceration series and 63 had revoked parole at least once before on this incarceration series.

Section 7
Special Topics
Sex Offender Management
Meth-Amphetamine

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Sex Offender Statistical Summary

Recent events have caused debate over sex offender management practices. This section will provide facts to promote an informed discussion of this emotionally charged topic. To start the discussion we will establish a few definitions. For this discussion, a sex offender is any offender convicted of a crime where there is clearly a sexual component. This is a broad definition which basically means “if it sounds like sex offender, then it is sex offender.” It includes the obvious sexual offenses plus crimes that do not necessarily refer to a sexual act such as Section 18-8311 which deals with failure to register as a sex offender. As of October 1, 2005, IDOC had 1,162 inmates incarcerated as sex offenders. This was 18.6% of the total inmate population.

A registerable sex offender is an offender who is required to register under Section 18-8304 IC. The Section can be found at <http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=180830004.K>. Generally speaking, this is the list of obvious sexual offenses. As of October 1, 2005, IDOC had 1,109 inmates incarcerated for registerable sex offenses. At that time, 96% of all sex offense inmates were convicted of registerable sex offenses.

A Violent Sexual Predator (VSP) is an offender that has been reviewed by the Sex Offender Classification Board (SOCB) and been determined to be a violent sexual predator presenting a high risk of re-offense. Section 18-8314 IC provides the definition. The Section can be found at <http://www3.state.id.us/cgi-bin/newidst?sctid=180830014.K>. As of October 1, 2005, the SOCB had designated 47 offenders as VSPs. Of these, 17 (15 inmates and 2 parole violators) were incarcerated and 5 (2 on probation and 3 on parole) were supervised. Another 25 VSPs were no longer either incarcerated or supervised.

Now that we have these definitions, let's establish the magnitude of the problem. First, let's review the numbers we've already seen. In October, there were 1,162 sex offender inmates. They made up 18.6% of the total inmate population. In October, there were 1,109 inmates who were convicted of registerable sex offenses. They made up 96% of the total inmate sex offender population. In October, there were 15 inmates who had been designated as VSPs. They made up 1.6% of the registerable sex offender inmate population.

Table 7 shows the number of offenders by status who were convicted of crimes that make them referable to the SOCB. The data is current as of October 1, 2005. For comparison purposes, it also shows the total number of offenders by status, the number of sex offenders by status, the number of registerable sex offenders by status and the number of VSPs by status. Note that three crimes make up the clear majority of all referable offenses; Lewd and Lascivious Conduct With a Minor Under 16, Sexual Abuse of a Child Under 16 and Rape. We must also acknowledge that the SOCB can review offenders who have been convicted of two or more registerable (not necessarily referable) sex offenses and may designate offenders living in Idaho who were similarly designated by authorities in other states or federal agencies.

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Table 7, Offenders Incarcerated or Supervised for Referable Crimes

Crime Description	Probation	Parole	Prison	Rider	Parole Violator
Crime Against Nature	1	2	7	0	0
Forcible Penetration With Foreign Object	4	2	4	0	0
Incest	0	0	1	0	0
Kidnapping For the Purpose of Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Lewd & Lascivious Conduct W/Minor Under 16	233	89	522	12	9
Male Rape	0	0	2	0	0
Murder Committed During Rape	0	0	0	0	0
Rape	99	54	212	15	6
Ritualized Abuse of a Child	0	0	0	0	0
Sexual Abuse Of A Child Under 16	212	41	235	13	8
Total	332	143	737	27	15
Total for all Crimes by Status	9,251	1,846	5,682	786	209
Total for all Sex Crimes by Status	706	233	1,162	53	27
Registerable Sex Offenders by Status	628	210	1,109	46	26
Offenders Referable to SOCB by Status	332	143	737	27	15
VSPs by Status	2	3	15	0	2

There are another 25 VSPs not Currently Supervised or Incarcerated.

Data reflects sex offenders supervised or incarcerated as of October 1, 2005

The next area to look at is “how has this problem grown?” Table 8 shows magnitude of growth in court commitments to IDOC for registerable sex offenses by commitment status for the period FY 1996 through 2005 and the anticipated growth through 2010. So, how have commitments for registerable sex offenses varied when compared to total commitments? From 1996 through 2005, the average portion of all court commitments that were for registerable sex offenses was 6.9%. This percentage has been reasonably stable. Essentially, court commitments for registerable sex offenses have grown at the same rate as total court commitments.

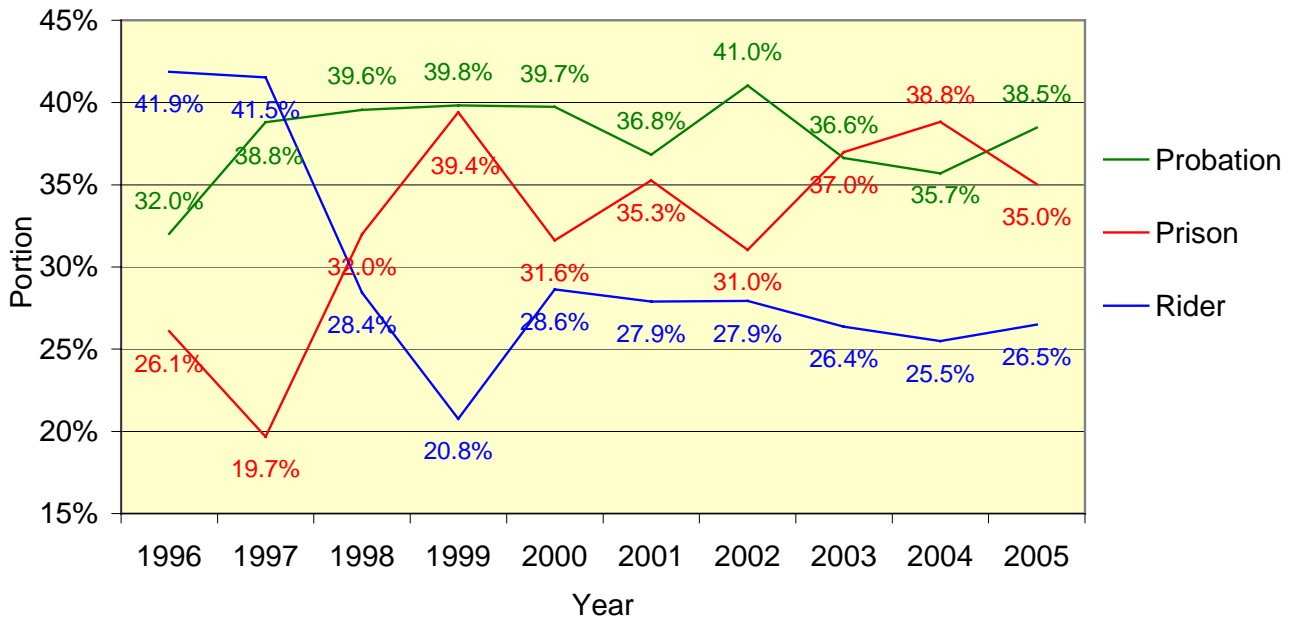
Acknowledging that there has been no significant change in the portion of total court commitments for registerable sex offenses, has there been any change in the pattern of commitment by status? Yes there has. A review of Chart 66 shows that there have been two points with significant changes in commitment patterns. The first, and most dramatic, occurred in 1999 where we saw a clear shift from Rider commitments to Prison commitments. The second occurred in 2003, where we saw a shift from Probation commitments to Prison commitments. Both of these shifts have resulted in a higher portion of registerable sex offenders going to Prison. We would expect to see this change in commitment patterns eventually result in a higher portion of sex offenders in the incarcerated offender population. For FY 2005, the portion of all incarcerated offenders that were sentenced for sex offenses is 18.5% compared to a previous average of about 18%. This is not a dramatic shift, but it is consistent with what we would expect given the change in commitment patterns shown in Chart 66.

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Table 8
Registerable Sex Offender Court Commitments by Fiscal Year and Status

	Commitment Year	Probation	Rider	Prison	Total
Historical	1996	64	59	45	168
	1997	65	85	53	203
	1998	71	76	36	183
	1999	89	64	72	225
	2000	94	49	93	236
	2001	93	67	74	234
	2002	95	72	91	258
	2003	119	81	90	290
	2004	100	72	101	273
	2005	91	65	99	255
Anticipated Growth	2006	108	75	99	282
	2007	111	77	101	289
	2008	114	78	104	296
	2009	117	80	106	303
	2010	119	82	109	310

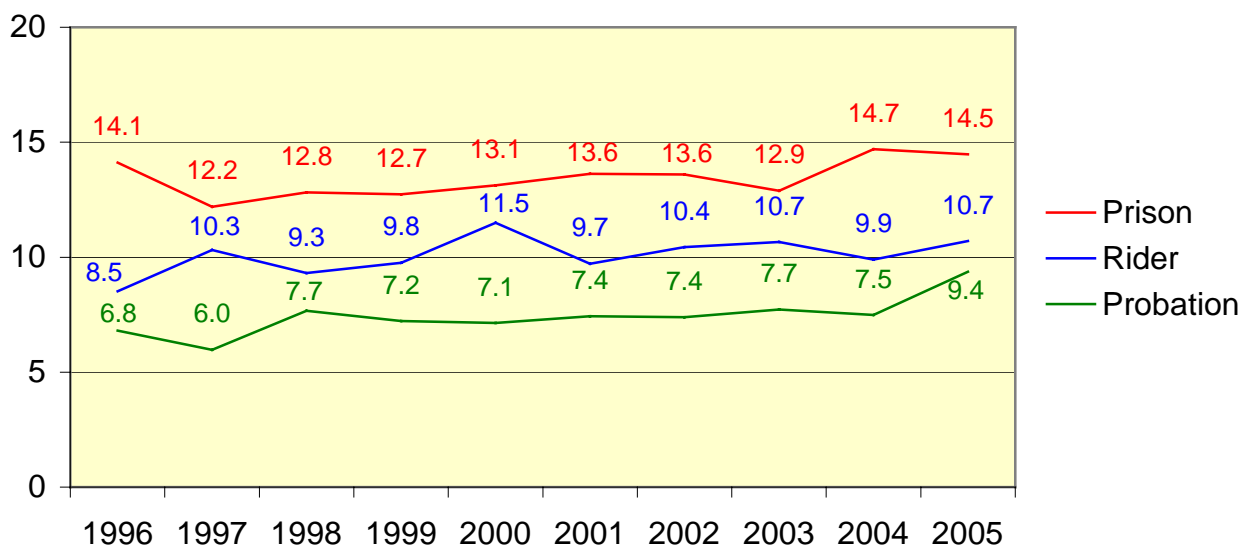
Chart 52
Portion of Registerable Sex Offender Court Commitments by Commitment Status and Fiscal Year



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Another area of interest is sentence length. For this discussion, we'll use sentences for the group "registerable sex offenders who did not get a life or death sentence." Life and death sentences are excluded because there is no sentence length specified in the court order. On average, since 2000, we have had 11 life sentences a year for registerable sex offenses. Further, we'll use the maximum sentence length. This includes both the determinate and indeterminate portions of the sentence. Chart 53 shows the average maximum sentence length in years by commitment status and year. As you can see, sentence length was reasonably stable until 2004. In 2004 and 2005 prison sentences appear to have increased somewhat and in 2005, probation sentence length increased to a new high. For the period 1996 through 2005, the average sentence length for prison commitments was 13.5 years, the average rider sentence was 10.1 years and the average probation sentence was 7.5 years. There also appears to be a crime severity association with length of sentence and commitment type. In other words, the more severe the crime, the more likely you are to get a longer sentence and go to prison, the less severe the crime, the more likely you are to get probation with a shorter sentence.

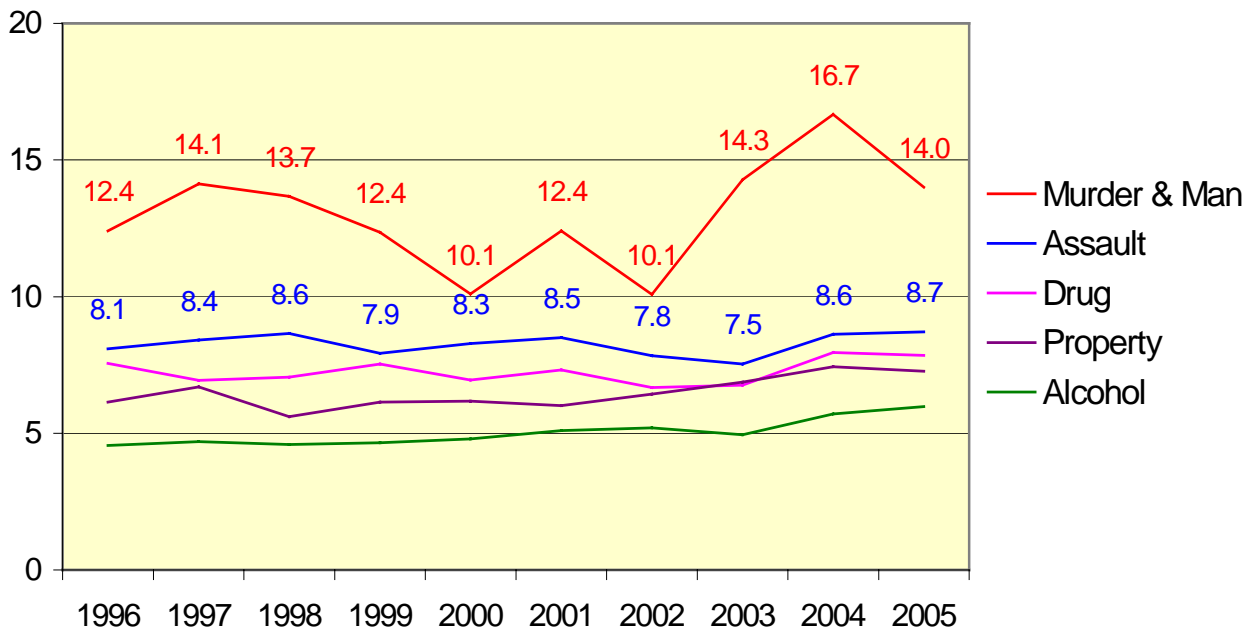
Chart 53
Average Sentence Length by Status and Year



For comparison, look at Chart 54, which shows the average maximum sentence length by crime and year of court commitment for offenders who were sentenced to prison on their initial commitment for other than registerable sex offenses. Again, life and death sentences are excluded. The information on this chart can be compared to the top line on Chart 53. Note that registerable sex offenders tend to get sentences similar to the Murder & Manslaughter group, which averaged 13 years over the 1996 through 2005 time period. The next closest crime group is Assault, which averaged 8.3 years.

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Chart 54
Average Maximum Sentence by Crime and Year



Having established the sentencing patterns for registerable sex offenders and comparison crime groups, the next question of interest is, “do the groups parole at similar rates?” No, they do not. For registerable sex offenders released from their initial commitment to prison during the period 1996 through 2005, 67% were paroled. The remaining 33% (111 between 1996 and 2005) topped their sentences. The parole rate compares to a 77% parole rate for all other crime groups. Even the Murder & Manslaughter group, which had a similar sentence length, has an 80% parole rate. Clearly, the Parole Commission views registerable sex offenders as a substantial risk to the community and, as a result, they are paroled at a lower rate than any other crime group.

The final question is “do sex offenders recidivate at a higher rate than other crime groups?” Generally, the best indicator of recidivism is parole revocation for offenders paroled for the first time, so that is what we will use. Our analysis allows the parolees 2 years to revoke, in order to make sure that the majority of those that will revoke have had enough time to revoke (see Chart 49 and related discussion). For male sex offenders paroled between FY 1996 and 2003, the parole revocation rate was 36%. That compares to a male parole revocation rate of 44% for all crime groups (see Table 5). For many people, this is a counter-intuitive finding, but it is consistent with nation studies on the topic. Our final measure is the number of offenders who are sentenced to prison after being discharged from incarceration or supervision. Male Sex offenders discharged between 1995 and 2002 returned at a rate of 8%, while all other crime

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groups returned at a rate of 13% (see Table 6). Again, this is not what we might have expected, but it is consistent with national studies.

IDOC Sex Offender Management Practices

IDOC uses several assessments to identify programming needs and risk to re-offend. The first of these is the Rrasor/ Static 99. The the Rrasor/ Static 99 is a static assessment that measures risk to re-offend. The assessment is public domain and is typically completed by sex offender officers when an offender is placed on probation or parole. Since it is static type test, it only needs to be completed once.

MSOST- R is primarily a static assessment, but odes have some dynamic questions. It is a public domain assessment used to estimate risk to re-offend. This assessment is completed prior to an offender being referred to the SOCB to help them determine Violent Sexual Predator status. It is scored by trained clinicians and is only done in the institutions. It is not scored on every sexual offender in institutions, only on those judged high risk through file review, interview and assessment review, if available, by a Clinician or Psychosocial Rehab Specialist

A Psychosexual Evaluation is a complete description of an offender's psychological profile emphasizing sexual deviancy. It is completed by an Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA) Clinical Member. The SOCB established standards for the evaluators. It is sometimes ordered pre-sentence by the court to assist with sentencing, at the request of the sex offender supervising officer or the SOCB.

Polygraph testing is used as a supervision management tool to verify compliance with the offenders' supervision requirements. Idaho uses three kinds of sex offender Polygraph testing.

1. Full disclosure sexual history is an exam that verifies an offenders honesty about his entire written sexual and sex offender history,
2. Specific issue exam verifies the details of a specific event,
3. Maintenance polygraph exam verifies compliance with treatment and supervision conditions.

Idaho is in the initial implementation of the Treatment Needs and Progress Scale (TPS). This assessment measures change in risk as a result of supervision and Treatment and is intended to be completed every six months to chart progress. The assessment is public domain and is scored by sex offender officers when an offender. The TPS is used by the supervising officer to establish appropriate supervision levels to ensure public safety and monitor the offenders' progress.

Sex Offender Management and Treatment Practices

In Idaho, more than 98% of all offenders sentenced to prison will eventually be paroled or discharged. Accordingly, IDOC aggressively pursues Community Supervision practices and community based treatment that are designed to help the offender succeed in the community and minimized their risk of re-offense. IDOC has specialized sex offender officers in each district. They are trained in specific sex offender management techniques and typically maintain a caseload of 35 to 45 offenders per officer. Every sex offender on Probation or Parole is required to complete community based sex offender treatment. The cost of the treatment is borne by the offender. Once the offender has completed the assigned sex offender treatment and passed a Sexual History Polygraph they may be transferred to a regular case load officer.

Community based sex offender treatment providers must be clinical members of the Association for the Treatment of Sexual Abusers (ATSA). Providers must agree to discuss offender progress in treatment with PO's and in many cases the PO co-facilitates sex offender group processes. During treatment, the offender is not allowed to have contact with their victim or children without approval of the therapist and supervising officer. When deemed appropriate by the PO, the offender is also required to pay for self protection training for significant others including children.

Institutional sex offender treatment and programming resources are very limited. Consequently, institutional efforts focus on programming to prepare the offender for community based treatment. IDOC employs sex offender specific, cognitive behavioral group programs, facilitated by a clinician or social worker. IDOC also has only one ATSA clinical member that delivers treatment consistent with ATSA standards. Because IDOC treatment resources are limited, the department also contracts sex offender treatment for some institutions.

Since the opportunity to sexually offend in prison is limited, successful completion of sex offender programming or treatment in an institution is not necessarily an indicator of a successful re-integration into the community.

Sex offenders who complete programming and/or treatment in prison are required to complete community-based treatment while on parole or probation. Sex offenders who serve their entire sentence in prison without parole do not carry any obligations to continue treatment when they are discharged.

At NICI, Riders sentenced for sex offences are assigned to the Sex Offender Assessment Group, where they are assessed for readiness to change. This group identifies offender amenability to treatment and prepares them for sex offender treatment in the community.

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At ICIO, sex offenders are offered programming that prepares them for community treatment. Sex offenders are encouraged to attend the Sex Offender Cognitive Self Change Group. This is a cognitive behavioral based group that helps the offender to fully accept responsibility for his actions and prepares them to enter the Sex Offender Process Group.

Another level of programming is provided in the Sex Offender Process Group. An ATSA Clinical Member facilitates this group. It includes offenders with demonstrated readiness for change, and prepares them for their parole hearing and for community based treatment. There is only one group that can treat up to 12 participants.

ICC also offers a cognitive-based program called Men's Group. This group is for offenders who take at least partial responsibility for their crime and are amenable to treatment. It prepares the offender for community treatment.

In 2004, IDOC established the IDOC Sex Offender Treatment Program. This treatment is facilitated by a Sexual Abuse Now Ended (SANE) Clinician who is a Clinical Member of ATSA and a sexual history polygraph is included. It is for offenders who take at least partial responsibility for their crime and are amenable to treatment. Potential participants are screened through assessments, file review and clinical interviews. There are three Groups at ISCI and one Group at SICI. Each group can treat up to 12 offenders. The treatment prepares the offender for their parole hearing and for community based treatment

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Meth-Amphetamine

“America’s Most Dangerous Drug” was the title of an August, 2005 Newsweek article describing the serious problems many states are facing because of widespread and increasing meth-amphetamine abuse. Meth is highly addictive and its widespread use leads to numerous expensive societal impacts. A quick web search for information on meth will provide a long list of references, including a site named “Life or Meth” (<http://www.lifeormeth.org/>). This is a Kansas educational site designed to help 5th and 6th graders avoid meth addiction, underscoring the fact that the problem can begin with the very young and extended use results in lifelong destructive, even life-threatening effects. The authors of this site listed the following adverse societal impacts: automobile accidents, explosions and fires triggered by the illegal manufacture of meth, increased criminal activity (specifically including domestic violence), emergency room and other medical costs, spread of infectious disease (specifically HIV, AIDS and hepatitis) and lost worker productivity. They note that economic costs for these meth impacts fall on local, state, and federal governments, which must allocate additional resources for social services, treatment, prevention, research, and law enforcement.

A federally funded study of national meth related problems, (“Methamphetamine Use: Lessons Learned”, Hunt, Kuck and Truitt 2005) echoed the concern in the law enforcement community: “Data from the National Drug Threat Assessment Survey (NDTAS) show that by 2002 almost one-third of state and local law enforcement agencies listed meth as their primary drug threat, most in the West and Midwest. In the Pacific Northwest, over 80% of law enforcement agencies reporting to NDTAS report meth as their principal drug threat, and in the West Central region, 74% see meth as their principal threat (U.S. DOJ, NDIC, 2003). Cheap, easy to manufacture and long acting, meth has become a major player in the drug culture of these areas.”

The U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency’s web site describes meth as follows “The effects of amphetamines, especially meth-amphetamine, are similar to cocaine, but their onset is slower and their duration is longer. In contrast to cocaine, which is quickly removed from the brain and is almost completely metabolized, meth-amphetamine remains in the central nervous system longer, and a larger percentage of the drug remains unchanged in the body, producing prolonged stimulant effects. Chronic abuse produces a psychosis that resembles schizophrenia and is characterized by paranoia, picking at the skin, preoccupation with one’s own thoughts, and auditory and visual hallucinations. These psychotic symptoms can persist for months and even years after use of these drugs has ceased and may be related to their neurotoxic effects. Violent and erratic behavior is frequently seen among chronic abusers of amphetamines, especially meth-amphetamine.”

The role of meth-amphetamines in incarceration is currently a much-discussed topic. This analysis was undertaken to determine the magnitude of the meth problem in offenders incarcerated in Idaho. It includes data on the extent to which incarcerated offenders report a serious problem with meth and/or substance abuse issues in general.

The data used in this analysis are gathered from the Level of Service Indicator-Revised (LSI-R but we’ll refer to it as simply LSI) administered to each offender at their initial

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commitment to the Department of Correction. Data were gathered based on the number of incarcerated offenders (those with a status of Term, Rider, or Parole Violator) on 10/01/2005. Only offenders having at least one LSI were included, as those who did not have an LSI had no opportunity to report substance abuse problems. Over 90% of the incarcerated offenders had at least one LSI. The data for all three statuses are shown in Table 9.

Table 9
Substance Abuse Problems as Reported in LSIs for Incarcerated Offenders

Status	Offenders	Offenders w/LSI	Problems Indicated	% with Problems Indicated	Meth Problem Indicated	% with Meth Problem Indicated	% of Problems that include Meth
Term	5,664	5,233	3,449	66%	2,670	51%	77%
Rider	787	780	621	80%	489	63%	79%
Violator	210	207	155	75%	125	60%	81%
Total	6,661	6,220	4,225	68%	3,284	53%	78%

Sixty-eight percent of incarcerated offenders having an LSI indicated that they had a substance abuse problem. The Rider population had the highest percentage of reported substance abuse problems (80%), while the Term population had the lowest (66%.) Fifty-three percent of all offenders with an LSI reported a meth problem; once again, the Rider population had the highest percentage (63%) and the Term population had the lowest (51%.) Of those offenders that reported any substance abuse problems, 78% of them specifically reported that meth was among their drugs of choice. The percentages for the Rider and Term populations are within two percentage points, meaning that while the two populations differed (by 14%) in the degree to which the offenders acknowledged substance abuse problems, for those who did, meth problems were equally represented between the two.

These results are consistent with preliminary analysis of an on-going prison exit survey where 52% of respondents stated that meth directly contributed to their arrest and incarceration.

In order to see if the meth component of substance abuse problems had changed over time, the data were grouped by year of court commitment for offenders who were initially sentenced to incarceration between 7/1/2001 and 6/30/2005. The analysis includes those who were sentenced directly to either a Rider or Term incarceration. We restricted the data to LSIs collected closest to the offender's incarceration date.

Chart 55 shows the portion of offenders committed to the Rider program from FY 2002 through 2005 who had an LSI and acknowledged a substance abuse issue, that specified meth among their drugs of choice. For offenders who acknowledged substance abuse, there is a clear pattern of increase in meth usage, from 70% in 2001 to 79% in 2005.

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Chart 55
Trend in Rider Commitments Who Acknowledged a Drug Problem and Specified Meth as a Drug of Choice, Between FY 2002 and 2005

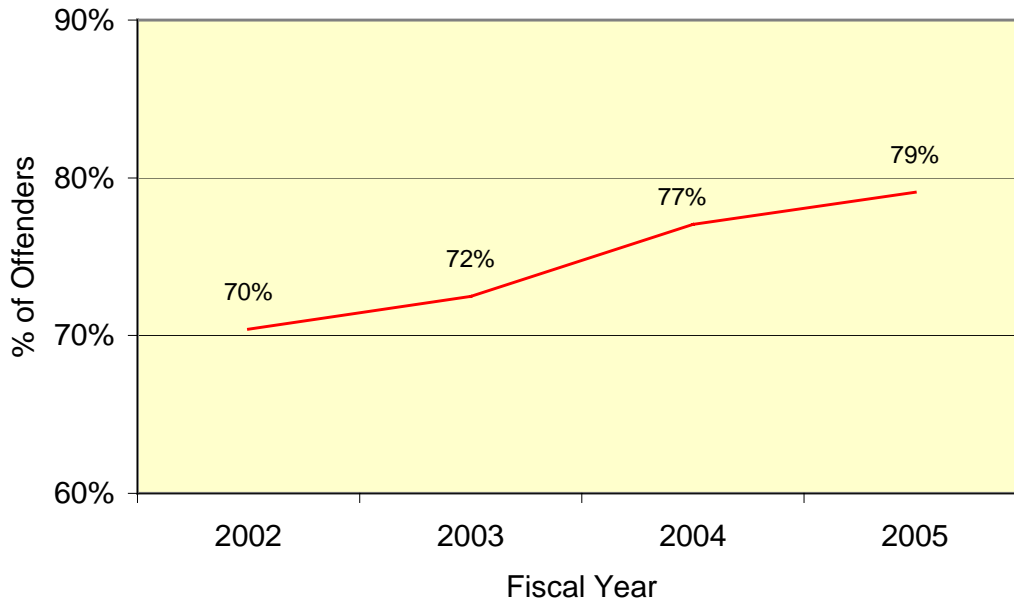


Chart 56 shows the portion of offenders committed to the Term from FY 2002 through 2005 who had an LSI and acknowledged a substance abuse issue that specified meth among their drugs of choice. Again, we see a clear pattern of increase in meth usage, for offenders who acknowledged substance abuse, from 71% in 2002 to 78% in 2005.

Clearly meth poses daunting problems for the Department of Correction. At least half of all offenders committed to incarceration with the Department in the last four years acknowledge that meth contributed in some way to their incarceration. Almost 80% of all offenders incarcerated in 2005 who acknowledge substance abuse issues specified meth among their drugs of choice. The clear implication of Charts 55 and 56 is that this problem is likely to get worse.

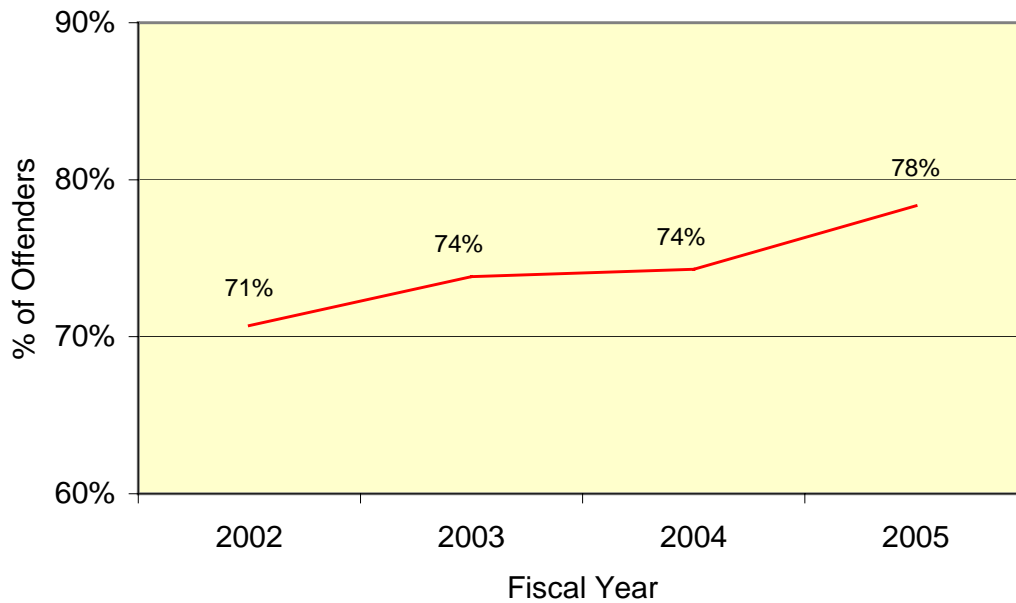
The Department provides several different drug treatment options for meth users, but programming resources for incarcerated offenders are limited. Among the programming options are Cognitive Self Change, Relapse Prevention, Therapeutic Community and Meth Matrix.

In addition to the programming requirement, meth users also bring increased costs for medical expenses due higher incidence of infectious diseases and dental costs related to the infamous meth-mouth associated with meth use.

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Chart 56

Trend in Prison Commitments Who Acknowledged a Drug Problem and Specified Meth as a Drug of Choice



Appendix 1

Standard Report, June 2005

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports For June 2005

This document contains the monthly Standard Reports for the Idaho Department of Correction. It is divided into three main sections. The first section relates to the admissions and releases for the month. This information is found on pages 1 through 3. The second section deals with incarcerated offenders and provides information on what status offenders are in, what institution they are housed in, what is the most severe crime for which they are incarcerated and demographics such as gender, ethnicity and age for incarcerated offenders. This information is found on pages 4 through 9. The third section is similar to the second section but deals with offenders supervised in probation or parole status. This information is found on pages 10 through 13. A glossary of definitions used in this report can be found on pages 14 and 15.

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Inmate Admissions and Releases For June 2005

		Incarcerated Offenders			
		Term	Rider	Violator	Total
Beginning Count		5,718	860	382	6,960
Admissions					
	New Commitments	51	98	-	149
	Revoked Probation	83	76	-	159
	Revoked Parole	46	-	-	46
	Failed Rider	21	-	-	21
	Violated Parole	-	-	64	64
	From Other Status	-	1	-	1
	Total	201	175	64	440
Releases					
	To Parole	102	-	18	120
	To Parole Violator	-	-	-	-
	To Probation	3	117	-	120
	To Retained Jurisdiction	1	-	-	1
	To Term Incarceration	-	21	46	67
	To Community Rider	-	3	-	3
	To Other Status	-	-	-	-
	Discharged	51	-	1	52
	Total	157	141	65	363
Net Admissions and Releases		44	34	(1)	77
	Ending Count	5,762	894	381	7,037
	Less Non Bed Offenders*	172	159	180	511
Net Count		5,590	735	201	6,526

* Some offenders are not reflected in the net count because they represent a no financial obligation. This can occur when an offender is in another jurisdiction (county, federal, or state) by court order, agreement, or detained. See pages 7 and 8 for more information on these offenders.

Probation and Parole Caseload Changes For June 2005

		Community		
	Parole	Probation	Rider	Total
Beginning Count	2408	11766	2	14176
Admissions				
New Commitments	4	265	0	269
Successful Rider	0	115	3	118
Paroled	102	0	0	102
Reinstated Parole	18	0	0	18
From Other Status	0	4	0	4
Total	124	384	3	511
Releases				
To Probation/Parole*	0	0	1	1
To Parole Violator	64	0	0	64
To Retained Jurisdiction	0	76	0	76
To Term Incarceration	0	83	0	83
Discharged	50	123	0	173
Total	114	282	1	397
Net Admissions and Releases	10	102	2	114
Ending Count	2418	11868	4	14290
Less Parole Commission	578	1	0	579
Less Bench Warrants	0	1239	0	1239
Less Court Probation	0	1546	0	1546
Ending Caseload	1840	9082	4	10926

Note: Offenders in bench warrants, court probation and parole commission are excluded from the supervised caseload because they are supervised by other interests.

* Some offenders will move from probation to parole, or from parole to probation.

Release Information For Offenders Discharged In June 2005

Offenders Discharged by Crime Group and Last Status

Crime Group	Offender Count	Status Released From				
		Probation	Parole	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Term
Alcohol	14	7	2	-	-	5
Assault	30	14	10	-	-	6
Drug	85	53	15	-	-	17
Murder & Man	4	2	2	-	-	-
Property	76	41	18	-	-	17
Sex	16	7	3	-	-	6
Total	225	124	50	-	-	51

The table above shows only the last status prior to discharge.

Offenders Discharged by Crime Group and Average Months for each Status Served

Crime Group	Offender Count	Average Months in Status					Average Total Served
		Probation	Parole	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Term	
Alcohol	14	27.0	15.2	4.7	5.5	41.0	50.0
Assault	30	40.0	15.6	9.0	6.3	61.8	64.5
Drug	85	31.0	21.3	6.6	6.1	35.8	48.1
Murder & Man	4	14.2	48.0	0.0	0.0	37.0	40.4
Property	76	34.6	23.2	5.6	6.4	47.0	59.1
Sex	16	69.7	37.5	21.6	5.1	75.8	103.2

There were 225 offenders discharged during June. Many served in more than one status before discharge. The table above shows all status types for each offender discharged during this period.

There were 58880 non-Idaho, civil commitment or record tracking discharges in June. They are not included in these tables.

Offenders Discharged by Crime Group and Average Sentence Length by Months to Parole Eligible Date (PED) and Months to Full Term Release Date (FTRD)

Crime Group	Months to PED	Months to FTRD
Alcohol	25.7	49.4
Assault	31.6	65.5
Drug	23.5	60.0
Murder & Man	36.0	37.0
Property	18.7	58.8
Sex	43.6	113.3

Idaho offenders are incarcerated with a two-part sentence. The first part is the fixed or determinate portion of the sentence. The offender will typically serve all of the fixed sentence. The second part is the indeterminate portion of the sentence. The Idaho Parole Commission may grant parole for any portion of the indeterminate part of the sentence.

Summary of Inmate Count by Location For June 2005

Status	Location				Total
	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	
Civil	0	0	0	0	0
Non-Idaho	15	0	0	0	15
Parole Violator	124	0	0	77	201
Ret Juris	662	3	0	70	735
Term	4998	334	0	243	5575
Total	5799	337	0	390	6526

Inmate Location by Worst Offense Crime Group, June 2005

Crime Group	Location				Total	% of Total
	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails		
Alcohol	301	34	0	22	357	5.5%
Assault	1250	31	0	54	1335	20.5%
Drug	1355	138	0	136	1629	25.0%
Murder & Man	337	7	0	11	355	5.4%
No Crime Group	3	0	0	26	29	0.4%
Property	1356	127	0	123	1606	24.6%
Sex	1197	0	0	18	1215	18.6%
Total	5799	337	0	390	6526	100.0%

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Inmate Demographics by Location For June 2005

Gender	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total	% of Total
Female	420	92	0	216	728	11.2%
Male	5379	245	0	174	5798	88.8%
Total	5799	337	0	390	6526	100.0%

Ethnicity	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total	% of Total
Asian	29	1	0	1	31	0.5%
Black	97	7	0	9	113	1.7%
Hispanic	937	42	0	41	1020	15.6%
Indian	206	13	0	18	237	3.6%
Other	27	1	0	1	29	0.4%
Unknown	60	0	0	30	90	1.4%
White	4443	273	0	290	5006	76.7%
Total	5799	337	0	390	6526	100.0%

Age Range	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total	% of Total
Juvenile	3	0	0	0	3	0.0%
18-20	183	1	0	16	200	3.1%
21-25	1173	41	0	58	1272	19.5%
26-30	1000	50	0	84	1134	17.4%
31-35	827	52	0	64	943	14.4%
36-40	782	73	0	69	924	14.2%
41-45	758	55	0	58	871	13.3%
46-50	491	39	0	23	553	8.5%
51-55	285	13	0	16	314	4.8%
Over 55	297	13	0	2	312	4.8%
Total	5799	337	0	390	6526	100.0%

Average Age	35.4	37.3	0	34.2	35.4
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Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Inmate Count by Institution and Status For June 2005

Institutions	Civil	Non-Idaho	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Idaho Maximum Security Institution	0	2	4	0	542	548
Idaho State Correctional Institution	0	9	112	109	1251	1481
South Idaho Correctional Institution	0	0	1	0	894	895
Idaho Correctional Institution--Orofino	0	1	4	1	536	542
North Idaho Correctional Institution	0	0	0	405	0	405
Pocatello Women's Correctional Center	0	1	2	27	270	300
St. Anthony Work Camp	0	0	0	0	225	225
Idaho Correctional Center	0	2	1	0	1280	1283
South Boise Women's Correctional Center	0	0	0	120	0	120
Total	0	15	124	662	4998	5799

Work Centers	Civil	Non-Idaho	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Nampa	0	0	0	1	84	85
Boise	0	0	0	0	92	92
Twin Falls	0	0	0	1	78	79
Idaho Falls	0	0	0	1	80	81
Total	0	0	0	3	334	337

Contract Beds	Civil	Non-Idaho	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Contract Beds	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Providers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

County Jails	Civil	Non-Idaho	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
County Jails - Jail Housing	0	0	6	25	116	147
County Jail	0	0	0	45	122	167
County Jail Parole Violators Awaiting Transport	0	0	26	0	2	28
County Jail Parole Violators Awaiting Hearing	0	0	45	0	0	45
County Jails - Security Restrictions	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	0	0	77	70	243	390
Total Bed Offenders	0	15	201	735	5575	6526

Continued on next page

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Inmate Count by Institution and Status, June 2005 - Continued

Continued from previous page

Non Bed Offenders	Civil	Non-Idaho	Parole Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
County Jails-Second	1	0	41	45	77	164
Correction Compact	0	0	0	0	14	14
Concurrent Sentence	0	0	0	0	57	57
Detainers	0	0	0	0	7	7
Hospitals	0	0	0	0	4	4
Fugitives	0	0	78	2	3	83
Other Record Tracking	0	0	0	3	9	12
Other Offenders Not Counted-Judicial Review	0	0	0	109	0	109
Miscellaneous Record Tracking	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Offenders Not Counted-Detainer	0	0	37	0	0	37
Other Offenders Not Counted-Parole Violator	0	0	24	0	0	24
Total Non Bed Offenders	1	0	180	159	171	511
Total Inmate Count	1	15	381	894	5746	7037

*Other Record Tracking includes offenders on bond, that require special handling or in temporary housing.

**Miscellaneous Record Tracking includes offenders that are tracked but not accounted for on the count sheet, Court Stays of Execution and Consecutive Sentences

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Inmate Location by Crime Group and Gender For June 2005

Crime Group	Gender	Institutions	CWC's	Contract Beds	County Jails	Total	% of Total
Alcohol	Female	18	3	0	10	31	0.5%
	Male	283	31	0	12	326	5.0%
Assault	Female	37	4	0	28	69	1.1%
	Male	1213	27	0	26	1266	19.4%
Drug	Female	184	39	0	82	305	4.7%
	Male	1171	99	0	54	1324	20.3%
Murder & Man	Female	18	1	0	10	29	0.4%
	Male	319	6	0	1	326	5.0%
No Crime Reported	Female	1	0	0	5	6	0.1%
	Male	2	0	0	21	23	0.4%
Property	Female	150	45	0	77	272	4.2%
	Male	1206	82	0	46	1334	20.4%
Sex	Female	12	0	0	4	16	0.2%
	Male	1185	0	0	14	1199	18.4%
Total		5799	337	0	390	6526	100.0%

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Inmate Summary by Gender and Location For June 2005

Institutions	Civil	Non-Idaho	Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Female	0	1	2	147	270	420
Male	0	14	122	515	4728	5379
Total	0	15	124	662	4998	5799

CWC's	Civil	Non-Idaho	Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	92	92
Male	0	0	0	3	242	245
Total	0	0	0	3	334	337

Contract Beds	Civil	Non-Idaho	Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Female	0	0	0	0	0	0
Male	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0

County Jails	Civil	Non-Idaho	Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Female	0	0	23	39	154	216
Male	0	0	54	31	89	174
Total	0	0	77	70	243	390
Total Bed Offenders	0	15	201	735	5575	6526

Non Bed Offenders	Civil	Non-Idaho	Violator	Ret Juris	Termer	Total
Female	0	0	21	33	24	78
Male	1	0	159	127	147	434
Total	1	0	180	160	171	512
Total Offenders	1	15	381	895	5746	7038

Probation & Parole Client Count Summary For June 2005

Location	Probation	Parole	Community Rider	Total	% of Total
Districts	9082	1840	4	10926	76.5%
Bench Warrants	1239	0	0	1239	8.7%
Court Probation	1546	0	0	1546	10.8%
Parole Commission	1	578	0	579	4.1%
Total	11868	2418	4	14290	100.0%

Probation & Parole Client Count by Gender For June 2005

Location	Gender	Probation	Parole	Community Rider	Total	% of Total
Districts	Female	2545	298	0	2843	19.9%
	Male	6538	1542	4	8084	56.6%
Bench Warrants	Female	243	0	0	243	1.7%
	Male	996	0	0	996	7.0%
Court Probation	Female	403	0	0	403	2.8%
	Male	1143	0	0	1143	8.0%
Parole Commission	Female	0	45	0	45	0.3%
	Male	0	533	0	533	3.7%
Total		11868	2418	4	14290	100.0%

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Probation & Parole Client Count For June 2005

Districts	Community			Total	% of Total
	Probation	Parole	Rider		
D1	981	192	2	1175	10.8%
D2	397	54	0	451	4.1%
D3	1570	323	0	1893	17.3%
D4	2382	717	2	3101	28.4%
D5	1223	192	0	1415	13.0%
D6	577	127	0	704	6.4%
D7	1189	235	0	1424	13.0%
Interstate	763	0	0	763	7.0%
Total	9082	1840	4	10926	100.0%

	Probation	Parole		Total	% of Total
Bench Warrants	1239	0	0	1239	100.0%

	Probation	Parole		Total	% of Total
Court Probation	1546	0	0	1546	100.0%

	Probation	Parole		Total	% of Total
Absconder	0	0		0	0.0%
Commission Warrants	0	1	0	1	0.2%
Federal Detainers	0	279	0	279	48.2%
Parole Commission Other	1	298	0	299	51.6%
State Detainers	0	0	0	0	0.0%
Total	1	578	0	579	100.0%
Report Total	11868	2418	4	14290	100.0%

Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Probation & Parole Demographics by District For June 2005

Gender	District								Total	% of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IS		
Female	268	108	465	824	351	207	386	234	2843	26.0%
Male	907	343	1428	2277	1064	497	1038	529	8083	74.0%
Total	1175	451	1893	3101	1415	704	1424	763	10926	100.0%

Ethnicity	District								Total	% of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IS		
Asian	2	1	11	21	7	4	3	9	58	0.5%
Black	3	4	12	75	10	8	14	21	147	1.3%
Hispanic	25	6	424	208	223	55	141	49	1131	10.4%
Indian	41	22	19	38	16	32	64	19	251	2.3%
Other	4	0	7	21	7	2	2	2	45	0.4%
Unknown	6	7	24	46	12	8	59	11	173	1.6%
White	1094	411	1396	2692	1140	595	1141	652	9121	83.5%
Total	1175	451	1893	3101	1415	704	1424	763	10926	100.0%

Age Group	District								Total	% of Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IS		
Juvenile	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3	0.0%
18-20	49	14	46	81	66	30	44	16	346	3.2%
21-25	265	106	391	668	329	157	337	179	2432	22.3%
26-30	218	86	384	594	284	126	261	155	2108	19.3%
31-35	162	59	293	423	178	95	214	107	1531	14.0%
36-40	141	45	255	396	168	98	185	97	1385	12.7%
41-45	153	63	242	411	173	88	181	96	1407	12.9%
46-50	101	38	111	289	127	58	111	55	890	8.1%
51-55	47	23	79	126	48	28	48	33	432	4.0%
Over 55	39	17	92	111	42	24	42	25	392	3.6%
Total	1175	451	1893	3101	1415	704	1424	763	10926	100.0%

Average Age	34.1	34.7	34.6	34.6	33.7	34.3	33.9	34.2	34.3
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Idaho Department of Correction Standard Reports

Probation & Parole Client Sentences By Crime Group For June 2005

Crime	District								Total % of Total	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IS		
Alcohol	89	37	111	255	111	55	100	42	800	7.3%
Assault	188	49	220	527	211	79	166	92	1532	14.0%
Drug	473	141	740	967	458	285	535	295	3894	35.6%
Murder & Man	13	3	22	43	10	6	14	4	115	1.1%
No Crime Group	2	0	5	7	3	1	71	3	92	0.8%
Property	324	168	620	1011	535	211	406	270	3545	32.4%
Sex	86	53	175	291	87	67	132	57	948	8.7%
Total	1175	451	1893	3101	1415	704	1424	763	10926	100.0%

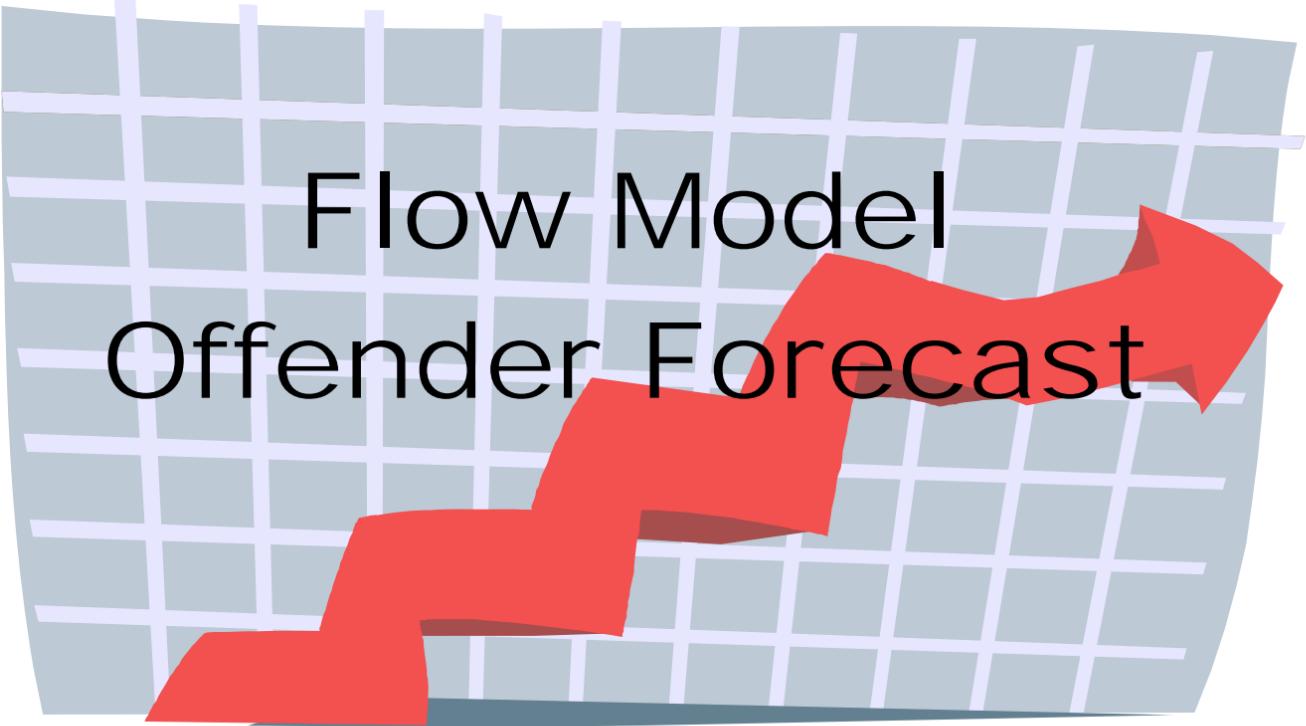
Probation & Parole Sentences By Gender & Crime Group, June 2005

Crime	Sex	District								Total % of Total	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	IS		
Alcohol	Female	6	10	11	48	13	5	11	8	112	1.0%
	Male	83	27	100	207	98	50	89	34	688	6.3%
Assault	Female	23	5	20	68	34	14	24	16	204	1.9%
	Male	165	44	200	459	177	65	142	76	1328	12.2%
Drug	Female	144	42	207	315	139	109	167	99	1222	11.2%
	Male	329	99	533	652	319	176	368	196	2672	24.5%
Murder & Man	Female	3	1	4	13	2	1	2	2	28	0.3%
	Male	10	2	18	30	8	5	12	2	87	0.8%
No Crime Group	Female	0	0	2	3	0	0	23	0	28	0.3%
	Male	2	0	3	4	3	1	48	3	64	0.6%
Property	Female	87	50	220	369	159	77	148	108	1218	11.1%
	Male	237	118	400	642	376	134	258	162	2327	21.3%
Sex	Female	5	0	1	9	4	1	11	1	32	0.3%
	Male	81	53	174	282	83	66	121	56	916	8.4%
Total		1175	451	1893	3101	1415	704	1424	763	10926	100.0%

Appendix 2

Offender Forecast FY 2006-2009

**State of Idaho
Department of Correction**



**Flow Model
Offender Forecast**

Idaho Offender Population Forecast FY 2006 to 2009
August 22, 2005

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IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTION Forecast Advisory Committee

MEMORANDUM

Mary K. Stohr

FROM: Mary Stohr, Chair Forecast Advisory Committee

DATE: August 22, 2005

SUBJECT: Fiscal Year 2006 to 2009 Offender Forecast

The attached report details the Idaho offender forecast for fiscal years 2006 to 2009. The forecast is a collaborative product of the Forecast Advisory Committee and staff of the Idaho Department of Correction (IDOC). The Committee establishes court commitment rates for offenders to Probation, Rider and Term statuses, status move rates and associated lengths of stay for offenders incarcerated or supervised by the Department. The court commitment rates combined with Idaho population growth determine the forecast number of admissions to these statuses for forecast years. The status move rates and associated lengths-of-stay are used to calculate how many offenders will move from one status to another and when they will move. IDOC staff provide historical data to the Committee to help in selecting appropriate court commitment rates and to set rates for status moves and lengths of stay. The forecast is influenced by two key factors: 1) offenders entering the system, and 2) offenders leaving the system. IDOC staff use the rates and lengths of stay provided by the Committee to complete the forecast. The Committee reviews all assumptions and exercises oversight over the methods used by IDOC staff to complete the forecast.

The forecast method relies heavily upon the judgment of both the Committee and IDOC staff members. The forecast is the Committee's best estimate of the future admissions and releases of adult felony offenders. Even though every effort was made to ensure that the decisions, methods and assumptions of the forecast were reasonable and sound, these judgments may prove inaccurate due to unforeseen future circumstances or changes in business practices. If current practices in the Criminal Justice System (law enforcement, prosecution, courts, Department of Correction and the Parole Commission) continue, this forecast represents our best estimate of future offender counts.

Executive Summary

Introduction

A forecast was prepared for Idaho offenders for the period FY 2006 - 2009. The Forecast Advisory Committee established court commitment rates and status change rates with associated lengths-of-stay for the forecast. The forecast provides an estimate of the number of incarcerated and supervised offenders for the next four years.

Assumptions for Future Growth

The forecast is influenced by two key factors: 1) offenders entering the system and 2) offenders leaving the system. The model relies on the judgment of the Forecast Advisory Committee members to set the rates at which offenders will be committed by the courts and the rates and lengths-of-stay as offenders move through the system and are eventually discharged.

Conclusion

The forecast anticipates a moderate growth rate of incarcerated and supervised offenders in the next four years. The forecast number of incarcerated offenders occupying beds in Idaho and the forecast number of offenders actively supervised by Community Corrections are listed in the table below along with the annual percent increase from the previous fiscal year.

	2006	2007	2008	2009
Incarcerated Offenders	6,877	7,263	7,677	8,112
Annual Percent Increase	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%
Supervised Offenders	11,753	12,613	13,488	14,388
Annual Percent Increase	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%
Total Offenders	18,630	19,876	21,165	22,500
Annual Percent Increase	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%

The forecast anticipates a moderation in the trend of higher rates of increase for female offenders than for males. Historical end of year counts for incarcerated females had been increasing at almost twice the rate of increase for males. The forecast anticipates that the female incarcerated offender group will experience an average annual increase of 6% from FY 2006 to FY 2009, while the male incarcerated offender group has an average increase of 5.5%. Supervised offenders show similar patterns between genders. Supervised female offenders will increase at an average rate of 7.6%, while males will increase at 7.0%. It should also be noted that the rate of increase for incarcerated offenders for both genders is down from previous historical periods. The average annual rate of increase from FY 1996 through 2005 for incarcerated females was 13.6% while males increased at 7.5%.

Forecast Overview

Introduction

A forecast was made of Idaho offenders for the period FY 2006 - 2009. The Department of Correction developed the forecast based on guidance from the Forecast Advisory Committee. The forecast provides an estimate of the number of incarcerated and supervised offenders for the next four years. In the last decade, the growth of the offender population has been somewhat volatile and the previous methods were not sufficient for explaining the changes in growth or predicting future growth. We believe that the flow model method provides a more reasonable and useful forecast. It also provides an improved ability to identify and quantify changes in growth and attribute them to some specific component of offender management practices.

Method

The flow model method (hereafter the model) was used to produce the offender population forecast. This method estimates admissions and releases for each status by crime group and gender. The Forecast Advisory Committee, a committee of subject matter experts from all areas the criminal justice system, established the rates for new court commitments and the rates and lengths-of-stay for status changes leading to the eventual discharge of the offenders. Department of Correction staff used these court commitment rates and status change rates with their associated lengths of stay to complete the forecast. A more complete description of this process is provided in the "Methods" section of this report.

Assumptions for Future Growth

The forecast is influenced by two key factors: 1) offenders entering the system and 2) offenders leaving the system. The model process relies on the judgment of the Committee members to establish the rates at which offenders will be committed by the courts. A separate rate was established for each crime group, gender and court commitment status. The model then anticipates when offenders will change status within the system or be discharged based upon recent historical patterns of status change rates and lengths-of-stay set by the Committee. Many factors that might influence the future court commitment rates or status changes were considered and discussed while establishing a reasonable rate of court commitment for each crime group and forecast year. The Committee considered changes in laws, changes in agency policy, changes in national trends, and changes in state trends, when setting these rates and lengths of stay.

The Committee discussed each combination of crime group, commitment status and gender and searched for indications of changing court commitment trends. They noted a continuation in the pattern of high commitment rates to both Probation and Rider statuses for drug crimes, with significantly higher rates in the last few years. See page 11 for more details regarding the graduated weighted average method. Therefore, the Committee chose rates higher than the graduated weighted average for both male and female Drug commitments to both Probation and Rider statuses.

Conclusion

The model anticipates a moderate growth rate of incarcerated and supervised offenders for the next four years. The forecast indicates that the total number of incarcerated offenders occupying beds in Idaho will increase from 6,526 in FY 2005 to 6,877 in FY 2006, an

increase of 5.4%. That number will increase to 7,263 in FY 2007, an increase of 5.6%. It will increase to 7,677 in FY 2008, an increase of 5.7%. And in FY 2009, it will increase to 8,112, an increase of 5.7%. The annual rate of increase for the entire forecast period is lower than the historical rate of increase from FY 1996 through FY 2005 of 7.3%. The number of offenders actively supervised by Community Corrections is expected to increase from 10,926 in FY 2005 to 11,753 in FY 2006, an increase of 7.6%. That number will increase to 12,613 in FY 2007, an increase of 7.3. It will increase to 13,488 in FY 2008, an increase of 6.9%. And in FY 2009, it will increase to 14,388, an increase of 6.7%. The annual rate of increase for supervised offenders during the forecast period is slightly higher than the historical rate of increase from FY 1996 through FY 2005 of 6.8%. The details of forecast growth can be seen in the table "Historical and Forecast Admissions and Releases by Status" on pages 5 through 7.

The information in this table contains many subtle patterns. Review of historical admission and release patterns will reveal several relationships between them. For example, look at the decrease in admissions to Term in 1998 and note the corresponding decrease in releases two years later. This pattern is consistent with the fact that the average period of incarceration is about two and a half years. As a result, we see that releases from term incarceration tend to lag admissions by about 2 years. The model behaves in just this manner. So, the relatively high rates of admission to Term in 1999, 2000 and 2001 will logically distribute through the model as relatively high rates of parole in 2002, 2003 and 2004 and subsequently higher parole violator rates in the following years.

Finally, the trend that began in FY 1999, of higher rates of increase for female offenders, is moderated in the FY 2006 through 2009 forecast. To illustrate this point, let's compare the percent increase of incarcerated female offenders to that of male offenders for the forecast period. Female incarcerated offenders will experience an annual average increase of 6% from FY 2006 to FY 2009, while the male incarcerated offenders will experience an annual average increase of 5.5%. Although these percentages are reduced from previous years, the tendency for the female offenders to increase at a somewhat higher rate than the male offenders is generally true across forecast years for each status. However, since female counts are small, percent increase is not a particularly good measure of comparison between genders. More "by gender" details can be found in the tables in Appendix 1, beginning on page 16.

Limitations

The flow model forecast was implemented in order to establish a credible and useful method for forecasting future admissions of felony offenders to the Department of Correction and their subsequent discharges. The forecast reflects the court commitment rates and the subsequent status change rates and lengths-of-stay selected by the Forecast Advisory Committee. The Committee established the consensus method of selecting rates to moderate influence by any given member. The results fairly represent the opinions and judgments of the Committee members who developed the model. There are four limitations that may have significant impacts on the forecast accuracy.

First, forecast court commitments for new first-time offenders are based on Idaho's population growth for people between the ages of 20 and 34. The forecast uses the U.S. Census Bureau estimates of population growth from 1995 to 2004 and their forecast for future years' growth. The Idaho population growth rate for the forecast period is 3.1% for males and 3.3% for females. Admissions for new, first-time offenders into the model will be in error to the same degree that the Census forecast is in error.

Second, forecast admissions for repeat offenders are based on Idaho's recidivist candidate population growth. Staff developed a linear forecast of the recidivist candidate population group based on historical data. The future year forecast growth rate is 5.7% for males and 8.4% for females. The recidivist candidate pool excludes those offenders 50 years of age and older because, although they are about 27% of this population group, they only contribute 1% of actual court commitments. Court commitments for repeat offenders into the model will be in error to the same degree that this indicator group is in error.

Third, the Department of Correction has ten years of usable historical data. Virtually all components of the model rely upon the historical patterns of offender admissions and status changes. For example, the average length of stay for each crime group and gender is based upon historical data. During the last ten years, there have been several significant changes in practices that make historical averages over the whole period poor indicators of the immediate future. Where policy level decisions or other factors cause a change from historical patterns, the accuracy of our model can be diminished. Ironically, this limitation is also one of the model's greatest strengths. If a significant change from these historical patterns does occur, it is immediately evident. This strength can be illustrated by recent Departmental undertakings. In FY 2003, the Department became concerned about Rider capacity. The Cottonwood warden began to explore methods of reducing transportation related delays for Riders. The Director authorized him to proceed with these efforts with the constraint that actual programming time would not be impacted. As a result, the length of stay for Riders at Cottonwood was shortened a little over two weeks when compared to the previous two years. This was a marked change from the previous historical pattern of increases in the Rider population. A related undertaking of the Commission of Pardons and Parole addressed a backlog of offenders in Parole Violator status experienced in 2002. They reduced both the rate of revocations to prison and the length of stay in Parole Violator status. As a result, the FY 2003 end of year count for Parole Violators was 69 less than the previous year. These examples dramatically show how changes from historic patterns of lengths-of-stay can significantly influence patterns of incarceration and supervision.

Historical data also help to establish bounds for reasonable forecast growth rates. With no significant changes in business practices, we would expect the forecast to be close to the average of historical annual growth rates and to be bounded by observed minimum and maximum growth values. Further, if we are aware of changes in business practices, the difference between the forecast and the actual experience can help us estimate the magnitude of these impacts.

Finally, the forecast method relies heavily upon the judgment of Committee members. Ultimately, the forecast is the Committee's best estimate of future court commitments and releases of adult felony offenders. Even though every effort was made to ensure that the decisions and assumptions of the forecast were reasonable and sound, these judgments may prove inaccurate due to unforeseen conditions in the future. Additionally, new policies and programs are frequently implemented, and their influence has obviously not been included in the forecast. Further, even when we are aware of new programs or policy changes, it is nearly impossible to estimate their impact on future years without some historical data to guide us. Since the forecast is made up of the sums of a number of elements, no specific confidence level can be ascribed to the forecast. We can say, however, that if current practices in the Criminal Justice System (law enforcement, prosecution, courts, Department of Correction and the Parole Commission) continue, this forecast represents a reasonable estimate of future offender counts.

Historical and Forecast Admissions and Releases by Status FY 1996 to 2009

Term	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning Admissions	2,510	2,982	3,402	3,500	3,899	4,502	4,848	5,014	5,122	5,469	5,762	6,123	6,499	6,920	
New Commitments	415	429	397	533	584	651	598	662	651	641	682	716	748	776	
Revoked Probation	389	466	433	516	586	581	593	628	728	788	801	821	847	833	
Revoked Parole	263	266	260	392	354	291	336	367	466	436	439	431	437	435	
Failed Rider	157	197	128	148	159	161	123	154	141	172	175	159	162	161	
Total	1,224	1,358	1,218	1,589	1,683	1,684	1,650	1,811	1,986	2,037	2,097	2,127	2,194	2,205	
Releases															
Parole	542	689	827	800	704	905	935	1,116	1,051	1,104	1,081	1,085	1,095	1,070	
Discharged	210	249	293	390	376	433	549	587	588	640	655	666	678	670	
Total	752	938	1,120	1,190	1,080	1,338	1,484	1,703	1,639	1,744	1,736	1,751	1,773	1,740	
Net Admission & Releases	472	420	98	399	603	346	166	108	347	293	361	376	421	465	Historical
Ending	2,982	3,402	3,500	3,899	4,502	4,848	5,014	5,122	5,469	5,762	6,123	6,499	6,920	7,385	Average
Non Bed	95	111	163	167	170	164	159	165	163	172	174	179	185	191	Percent
Total Incarcerated	2,887	3,291	3,337	3,732	4,332	4,684	4,855	4,957	5,306	5,590	5,949	6,320	6,735	7,194	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	18.8%	14.0%	1.4%	11.8%	16.1%	8.1%	3.7%	2.1%	7.0%	5.4%	6.4%	6.2%	6.6%	6.8%	8.8%
Rider															
Beginning Admissions	726	718	658	582	612	583	659	781	783	1,003	894	874	885	897	
New Commitments	690	664	607	697	695	745	767	807	927	916	1,009	1,053	1,097	1,143	
Failed Probation	398	477	503	498	500	549	577	598	830	786	630	526	494	477	
Total	1,088	1,141	1,110	1,195	1,195	1,294	1,344	1,405	1,757	1,702	1,639	1,579	1,591	1,620	
Releases															
Probation	939	1,004	1,058	1,017	1,065	1,061	1,093	1,249	1,392	1,640	1,484	1,409	1,417	1,461	
Term	157	197	128	148	159	157	129	154	145	171	175	159	162	161	
Total	1,096	1,201	1,186	1,165	1,224	1,218	1,222	1,403	1,537	1,811	1,659	1,568	1,579	1,622	
Net Admission & Releases	-8	-60	-76	30	-29	76	122	2	220	-109	-20	11	12	-2	Historical
Ending	718	658	582	612	583	659	781	783	1,003	894	874	885	897	895	Average
Non Bed	53	78	96	64	84	91	91	103	177	159	163	164	166	168	Percent
Total Incarcerated	665	580	486	548	499	568	690	680	826	735	711	721	731	727	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	-1.1%	-12.8%	-16.2%	12.8%	-8.9%	13.8%	21.5%	-1.4%	21.5%	-11.0%	-3.3%	1.4%	1.4%	-0.5%	1.8%

Historical and Forecast Admissions and Releases by Status FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Parole Violator															
Beginning	323	312	348	424	417	394	401	466	369	350	381	379	401	392	
Admissions															
Parole	341	362	415	481	444	395	546	525	659	752	697	713	678	667	
Releases															
Term	253	259	249	385	350	285	347	341	466	449	439	431	437	435	
Reinstated Parole	99	67	90	103	117	103	134	281	212	272	260	260	250	251	
Total	352	326	339	488	467	388	481	622	678	721	699	691	687	686	
Net Admission & Releases	-11	36	76	-7	-23	7	65	-97	-19	31	-2	22	-9	-19	
Ending	312	348	424	417	394	401	466	369	350	381	379	401	392	373	
Non Bed	202	265	243	243	208	209	209	181	170	180	162	179	181	182	
Total Incarcerated	110	83	181	174	186	192	257	188	180	201	217	222	211	191	
Annual Percent Increase	-3%	-25%	118%	-4%	7%	3%	34%	-27%	-4%	12%	8%	2%	-5%	-9%	11.1%
		-27	98	-7	12	6	65	-69	-8	21	16	5	-11	-20	Historical
Total Incarcerated	4,012	4,408	4,506	4,928	5,479	5,908	6,261	6,274	6,822	7,037	7,376	7,785	8,209	8,653	Average
Non Bed	350	454	502	474	462	464	459	449	510	511	499	522	532	541	Percent
Total Beds Occupied	3,662	3,954	4,004	4,454	5,017	5,444	5,802	5,825	6,312	6,526	6,877	7,263	7,677	8,112	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	12.3%	8.0%	1.3%	11.2%	12.6%	8.5%	6.6%	0.4%	8.4%	3.4%	5.4%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	7.3%
Probation															
Beginning	6,146	6,798	7,338	7,693	7,771	7,821	8,165	8,939	10,022	10,855	11,872	12,744	13,718	14,700	
Admissions															
New Commitments	2,217	2,221	2,028	2,098	1,924	2,089	2,189	2,501	2,575	2,778	2,831	2,929	3,041	3,155	
Successful Rider	922	997	1,052	1,005	1,056	1,056	1,125	1,260	1,429	1,663	1,441	1,457	1,453	1,462	
Total	3,139	3,218	3,080	3,103	2,980	3,145	3,314	3,761	4,004	4,441	4,272	4,386	4,494	4,617	
Releases															
Revoked Probation	389	466	433	516	586	583	594	628	728	789	804	821	847	833	
Sentenced to Rider	389	463	490	487	486	518	551	569	791	754	628	526	494	477	
Discharged	1,709	1,749	1,802	2,022	1,858	1,700	1,395	1,481	1,652	1,881	1,968	2,065	2,171	2,325	
Total	2,487	2,678	2,725	3,025	2,930	2,801	2,540	2,678	3,171	3,424	3,400	3,412	3,512	3,635	
Net Admission & Releases	652	540	355	78	50	344	774	1,083	833	1,017	872	974	982	982	Historical
Ending	6,798	7,338	7,693	7,771	7,821	8,165	8,939	10,022	10,855	11,872	12,744	13,718	14,700	15,682	Average
Non Caseload	1,124	1,242	1,348	1,455	1,429	1,443	1,850	2,321	2,659	2,786	2,846	2,971	3,102	3,223	Percent
Probation Caseload	5,674	6,096	6,345	6,316	6,392	6,722	7,089	7,701	8,196	9,086	9,898	10,747	11,598	12,459	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	10.6%	7.4%	4.1%	-0.5%	1.2%	5.2%	5.5%	8.6%	6.4%	10.9%	8.9%	8.6%	7.9%	7.4%	5.9%

Historical and Forecast Admissions and Releases by Status FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Parole	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning	875	956	1,094	1,256	1,337	1,366	1,624	1,857	2,182	2,332	2,418	2,443	2,459	2,497	
Admissions															
Paroled	596	719	857	846	768	935	996	1,191	1,118	1,146	1,087	1,085	1,095	1,070	
Re-instated Violator	72	62	84	82	105	91	144	213	211	281	260	260	250	251	
Total	668	781	941	928	873	1,026	1,140	1,404	1,329	1,427	1,347	1,345	1,345	1,321	
Releases															
Parole Violator	351	368	428	493	449	397	544	523	662	751	697	713	678	667	
Discharged	236	275	351	354	395	371	363	556	517	590	625	616	629	610	
Total	587	643	779	847	844	768	907	1,079	1,179	1,341	1,322	1,329	1,307	1,277	
Net Admission & Releases	81	138	162	81	29	258	233	325	150	86	25	16	38	44	Historical
Ending	956	1,094	1,256	1,337	1,366	1,624	1,857	2,182	2,332	2,418	2,443	2,459	2,497	2,541	Average
Non Caseload	301	325	341	361	402	401	473	537	573	578	588	593	607	612	Percent
Parole Caseload	655	769	915	976	964	1,223	1,384	1,645	1,759	1,840	1,855	1,866	1,890	1,929	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	9.3%	17.4%	19.0%	6.7%	-1.2%	26.9%	13.2%	18.9%	6.9%	4.6%	0.8%	0.6%	1.3%	2.1%	12.2%
Total Supervised	7,754	8,432	8,949	9,108	9,187	9,789	10,796	12,204	13,187	14,290	15,187	16,177	17,197	18,223	
Non Caseload	1,425	1,567	1,689	1,816	1,831	1,844	2,323	2,858	3,232	3,364	3,434	3,564	3,709	3,835	
Supervised Caseload	6,329	6,865	7,260	7,292	7,356	7,945	8,473	9,346	9,955	10,926	11,753	12,613	13,488	14,388	
Annual Percent Increase	11.1%	8.5%	5.8%	0.4%	0.9%	8.0%	6.6%	10.3%	6.5%	9.8%	7.6%	7.3%	6.9%	6.7%	6.8%
Total Incarcerated and Supervised	11,766	12,840	13,455	14,036	14,666	15,697	17,057	18,478	20,009	21,327	22,563	23,962	25,406	26,876	
Incarcerated & Supervised	1,775	2,021	2,191	2,290	2,293	2,308	2,782	3,307	3,742	3,875	3,933	4,086	4,241	4,376	
Non Bed/Caseload	9,991	10,819	11,264	11,746	12,373	13,389	14,275	15,171	16,267	17,452	18,630	19,876	21,165	22,500	
Total Beds and Caseload	9,991	10,819	11,264	11,746	12,373	13,389	14,275	15,171	16,267	17,452	18,630	19,876	21,165	22,500	
Annual Percent Increase	11.2%	8.3%	4.1%	4.3%	5.3%	8.2%	6.6%	6.3%	7.2%	7.3%	6.7%	6.7%	6.5%	6.3%	6.9%

Methods

A thorough description of flow model methods used to forecast the offender population is included in this section. This section covers the Forecast Advisory Committee, Overview of Flow Model, Flow Model Process, and Completion of the Forecast.

Forecast Advisory Committee

Purpose

The purpose of the Forecast Advisory Committee is to establish impartial and reasonable court commitment rates and status change rates with associated lengths-of-stay to be used to forecast future offender populations. Committee involvement enhances the credibility, reliability and usefulness of the forecast.

Scope

The Committee reviews all aspects of the forecast model. Their primary goal is to identify trends and policy changes that may impact admissions, and oversee assumptions used to forecast offender population growth. The Committee meets periodically to review the forecast progress, to assess the reasonableness of the forecast and to review the performance of the model over the forecast period. The Committee does not consider construction or funding needs with respect to the forecast.

Organization

Professor Mary Stohr, of the Boise State University Criminal Justice Department, served as chairperson for the FY 2006 forecast cycle. The Committee reviewed staff recommendations and established all admission rates for the forecast. They also exercise oversight of assumptions, methods, and policy impacts. Decisions are made by consensus.

Membership

The Forecast Advisory Committee is made up of representatives from each the following organizations: the Governor's Office, Idaho State House of Representatives, Idaho State Senate, Idaho State Police, Idaho Supreme Court, Commission for Pardons and Parole, Idaho Department of Correction, Division of Financial Management, Legislative Services Office, Idaho State Prosecutors Association, Idaho Sheriff's Association and Boise State University Department of Criminal Justice. The head of each represented agency appoints representatives for a minimum term of one year.

Resources

The Department of Correction provides research staff to assemble the model used to forecast offender populations and monitor the forecast's performance. The staff performs analyses of offender information to identify historical patterns in court commitments, status changes and lengths-of-stay and highlights recent changes in those patterns. They provide any technical assistance necessary for the Committee to complete and evaluate the offender forecast. The Department also provides administrative support for conducting Committee business pertaining to offender forecasts.

Meeting Frequency

The Committee met in July to review the prior year forecast performance, select court commitment rates, status change rates and lengths-of-stay, amend assumptions, review methods, and discuss policy impacts. The Committee set rates and lengths-of-stay at that meeting. The completed forecast was presented to the Committee in August.

Forecast Preparation

Based on the rates and lengths-of-stay set by the Committee, staff prepare and revise the offender forecast each year. The forecast is made for four years beginning with the current fiscal year. Four years was chosen because research indicates that the flow model process begins to resemble a linear trend after that time.

Forecast Advisory Committee Members for the FY 2006 Forecast

The table below lists the members of the Forecast Advisory Committee and the agencies that they represent.

Name	Title	Organization
Darrel Bolz	State Representative	Idaho State Legislature, JFAC
Leon Smith	State Representative	Idaho State Legislature, Jud & Rules
Russ Fulcher	State Senator	Idaho State Legislature, Jud & Rules
Tracy Shearer	Management Assistant	Commission for Pardons and Parole
Walt Femling	Sheriff, Blaine County	Idaho Sheriff's Association
Ann Cronin	Special Assistant	Idaho State Police
David Hahn	Budget Analyst	Division of Financial Management
Mary Stohr	Professor	BSU - Criminal Justice Department
Richard Burns	Budget Analyst	Legislative Services Office
Rod Leonard	Senior Planner	Department of Correction
Megan Ronk	Policy Advisor	Office of the Governor
Ronald J. Wilper	District Judge	Idaho Supreme Court
Theresa Gardunia	Prosecutor, Boise County	Idaho Prosecuting Attorneys Association
Ad Hoc Participants		
Olivia Craven	Executive Director	Commission for Pardons and Parole
Jim Tibbs	Chairman	Idaho Board of Correction

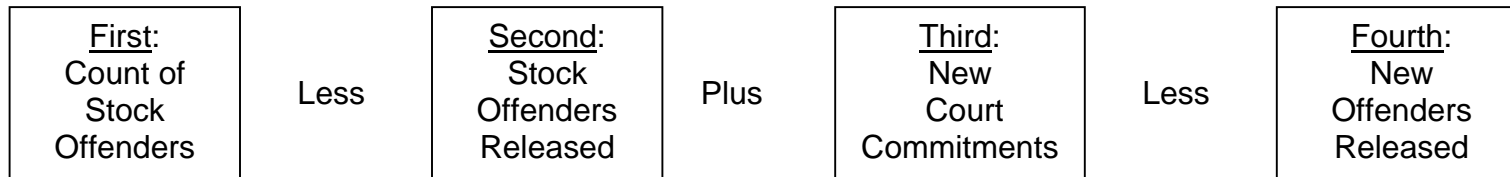
Flow Model Description

Forecast Methods

There are four methods in common use for forecasting inmate population growth: mathematical, statistical, flow, and simulation. The mathematical model consists of averaging inmate growth over a given period of time and applying that average rate of growth to future periods. The statistical method uses trends to forecast future population, based upon historical populations. The flow model and simulation models differ from the previous two methods by forecasting both the number of the offenders admitted and those released in order to forecast future populations. The department, after reviewing several states of comparable size and proximity, determined that the most economical forecasting method would be the flow model. Some larger states utilize simulation models, but it was determined to be too costly.

Flow Model Concept

There are four major components of the flow model. The first is the count of offenders who are currently incarcerated or supervised (Stock Offenders). In the second step, a forecast is made of how many of these stock offenders will move to a different status and when they will move. The historical length of stay is used to determine when this status change will occur. Third, a forecast is made of how many and when offenders will be admitted with new sentences (New Court Commitments). Fourth, an estimate is made of how many and when the newly committed offenders will move to a new status and when.



Admissions and releases for each status, crime and gender combination are forecast separately. The release of stock and newly committed offenders is forecast based upon status change rates and lengths-of-stay set by the Committee. Recent historical rates and lengths-of-stay are typically used.

Stock Population

The model begins with the offenders on hand in each status (probation, rider, term, parole and parole violator) as of June 30, 2004. This is the group referred to in the "First" block above. Rates of status movement and lengths-of-stay, set by the Committee, are used to estimate how many offenders will move and when they will move to a new status as indicated in the "Second" block above.

New Court Commitments

One of the primary functions of the Forecast Advisory Committee is to estimate the rate at which offenders will be committed to the custody or supervision of the Department of Correction with a new sentence. This rate is used to calculate the number of new court commitments that will occur annually by status, crime group and gender. This is the group referred to in the “Third” block above. As with the Stock Population, rates of status movement and lengths of stay, set by the Committee, are used to estimate how many offenders will move to a new status and when they will move. Offenders who move from one status to another or are discharged are indicated in the “Fourth” block above.

Cohorts

Separate forecasts were made for 24 different cohorts. Cohorts were established based on combinations of crime group, gender and admission source. We group all crimes into six crime groups: alcohol, assault, drug, murder and manslaughter, property, and sex. Each crime group was separated by gender. Each of these was divided into first-time offenders and repeat offenders.

Flow Model Process

Method for Estimating New Court Commitments

Forecast court commitments are estimated based on historical court commitments and Idaho population. Historical commitment data was extracted from the Offender Tracking System and grouped by commitment status, crime group, gender and fiscal year. The commitment status types used for the model were Probation, Rider and Term. The data cover fiscal years 1996 through 2005. Population data for the forecast period was derived from U.S. Census Bureau data. The age group 20 to 34 was selected for forecast purposes because this age group made up the largest portion of commitments and was the most highly correlated with commitment data. This population group was used to forecast commitments for first-time offenders. Staff developed historic data for a pool of potential repeat offenders. For each year, this is the total of offenders under age 50 minus those who are deceased and those currently incarcerated or supervised. This group represents the pool of previously incarcerated or supervised offenders who are at risk of recidivating. A linear trend provided the values for future years. These data were used to prepare the commitment forecasts for the repeat offender portion of the model. Details of these two population indicator groups can be found in Appendix 2.

Having established the population indicator groups for first-time and repeat offenders, the next task was to determine the historic rate of commitment for each cohort. To do this, staff divided the yearly commitments for each cohort, by the appropriate indicator group value for each year to get an annual rate.

The historical annual commitment rates gave the Committee a starting point to select a rate to use in the forecast. Staff calculated commitment rates based on two different methods; a graduated weighted average and a simple average. The graduated weighted average was computed by incrementing the weight for each year's value when calculating the average. So, 1996 has a weight of 1, and 1997 a weight of 2, and 1998 a weight of 3 and so on. This technique was preferred over the simple average because it put the

most weight on the most recent values. The Committee considered both rates, but did not limit themselves exclusively to these options. The Committee examined historic patterns to identify trends or significant patterns of change. The Committee also examined each crime group for non-statistical influences, such as the impact of changes in law including mandatory minimum sentences, implementation of drug courts, or the impact a declining economy might have on property crimes. The Committee considered all these potential influences and then agreed on a court commitment rate for future years for each cohort. This year, they found compelling reasons to select rates somewhat greater than the graduated weighted average for both male and female commitments to Probation and Rider for drug crimes. They chose the graduated weighted average of the last ten years' commitment rates for all other cohorts. Appendix 3 provides details for historical and forecast court commitment rates by crime group and gender for first time offenders and repeat offenders.

After the Committee established the court commitment rates for the forecast, staff multiplied these rates by the population indicator group values for each forecast year to get future year commitments for each cohort. These values are incorporated into the model as "New Court Commitments" as indicated in the tables on pages 5 through 7 and in block three on page 10.

Status Change Rates

The model uses status change rates to calculate how many probationers will discharge (or revoke), riders will go to probation (or fail the rider program), term offenders will parole (or discharge), and paroled offenders will discharge (or revoke). Status change rates for the model are typically based on historical averages. For this year's forecast, the Committee chose to use Rider rates based on FY 2004 and 2005, Probation rates from FY 2002 through 2005, Term rates based on FY 2002 through 2005 and Parole Violator rates for FY 2003 through 2005 to account for recognized changes in practices. Appendix 4 shows a sample of these rates for the male drug cohort.

Length of Stay Calculation (Survival)

Historical status change data were extracted from the Offender Tracking System and grouped by status change type, crime group, gender, and fiscal year. The data covered fiscal years 1996 through 2005. The data were then used to develop a length of stay profile, or survival table, for each combination of status change type, gender and crime group. Although the complete tables of lengths-of-stay probabilities are not included in this report because of their size, a sample of 24 months for the male drug cohort is included in Appendix 4. These profiles enable us to estimate how long it will take offenders to "flow" through our system. These length of stay patterns are generally based on historical averages, but, for the 2006 forecast, the Committee elected to use the 2004 and 2005 length of stay in Rider status, the FY 2002 through 2005 length of stay on Probation, the FY 2002 through 2005 Term length of stay and the Parole Violator length of stay for 2003 through 2005, instead of the historical average because of changes in business practices in these areas. Staff calculated length of stay profiles for the following status changes:

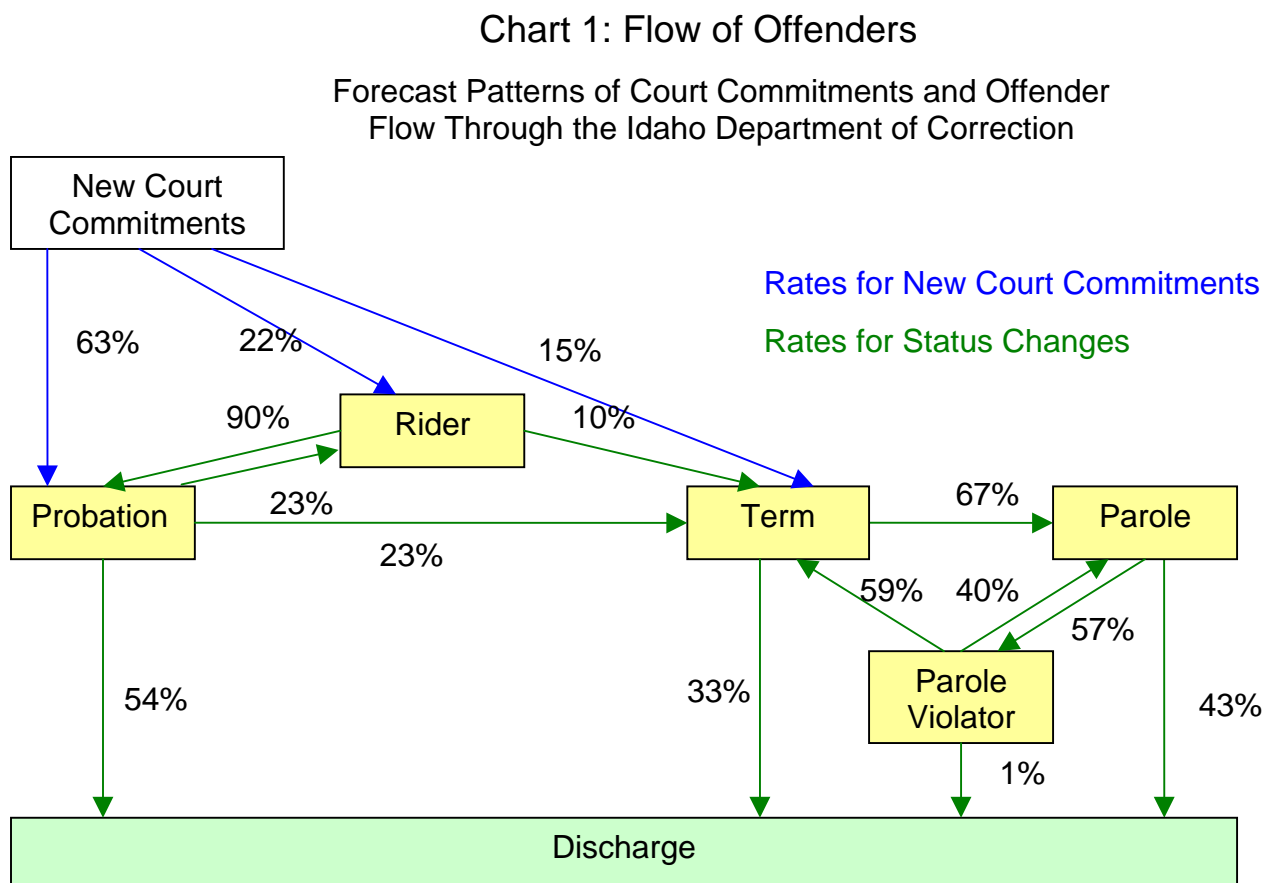
Probation to discharge,
Probation failures to Rider,
Probation revocation to Term,
Rider to Probation,

Rider failures to Term,
Term to discharge,
Term to Parole,
Parole to discharge,

Parole to Parole Violator,
Parole Violator re-instated to Parole and
Parole Violator revocation to Term

The length of stay profile by gender and crime group was then applied to the forecast status changes for each cohort to determine the number of offenders that change from one status to another, and eventually discharge, by month. The flow model then sums these estimates into each new status and from each old status. For example, an offender might enter term incarceration from a new court commitment or as a failed rider or from a revoked probation or from a revoked parole. The incarcerated offender may then leave term and go to parole or be discharged. Chart 1 shows the court commitment and status change rates used in the FY 2006 forecast.

Flow of Model Status Changes



The model estimates the movement of offenders into and out of each status highlighted in yellow in Chart 1. As an illustration, the chart shows that offenders can arrive into Term from a new court commitment, revoked Probation, failed Rider, or revocation from Parole Violator. Term offenders can be paroled or discharged.

The model estimates the flow of existing offenders (Stock population) as of June 30, 2005, through each status change to their eventual discharge. The rates described in the Status Change Rates section are used to determine how many will move from one status to another and the length of stay profiles are used to determine when.

The model then estimates the arrival of new court commitments from July 1, 2005 forward using the court commitment rates provided by the Committee and the population indicator groups. Then, in a manner similar to the Stock population process, the model estimates their subsequent flow through status changes to their eventual discharge.

To calculate the number of offenders at the end of each forecast year, the model starts with the Stock population, adds the new admissions from each contributing status change type and new court commitments, and then subtracts the releases. The result of this arithmetic process is the forecast for the end of the year. Note that the tables on pages 5 through 7 are organized in precisely this manner. Finally, since the forecast was not completed until the middle of August, staff corrected for actual monthly values through July. The FY 2006 forecast includes actual values for July and forecast values for the rest of the year.

Completing the Forecast

Non Bed and Non Caseload Offenders

The model provides a forecast of offenders in Probation, Rider, Term, Parole and Parole Violator status types. The model does not provide a forecast for the number of Non Bed or Non Caseload offenders (see definitions in Appendix 5). These populations tend to change as a consequence of policy level or programmatic decisions and tend to vary less predictably over time than other components of the model. To complete the forecast, staff prepared linear trends for the Non Bed and Non Caseload offenders. These offenders are an important part of the completed model. The previously described portions of the model provide the total number of felons by status. To complete the model, we subtract the Non Bed offenders from the total incarcerated to determine how many will be housed in Idaho prisons and we subtract the Non Caseload offenders from the total supervised to determine how many will be supervised by Community Corrections. This final result is total beds required in Idaho prisons and total caseload for Community Corrections. Policy level decisions can dramatically impact Non Bed and Non Caseload numbers. In fact, the Probation portion of the forecast is probably one of the weakest areas of the forecast because of a decision late in FY 2002 to add a Non Caseload category for Court Probation. Since we have only three years of historical data for this category, we are unsure what might happen with this Non Caseload group. If we estimate this group too high, the forecast for Probation will be too low. If we estimate this group too low, the forecast for Probation will be too high.

Tracking the Accuracy of the Forecast

The forecast performance will be monitored monthly. Staff will calculate the variance between forecast population and actual population and distribute the findings to members of the Committee and other interested stakeholders.

Factors That Influence Forecast Accuracy

The Committee will continue to review the forecast and to amend model assumptions. The Committee will monitor the influences discussed earlier and will also be alert for future changes in business practices that might effect patterns of incarceration or supervision. The Department has a number of efforts that are intended to improve efficiency of programming and education opportunities with the ultimate goal of reducing recidivism. Following is a list of ongoing initiatives that could have impacts on patterns of offender incarceration or supervision.

1. We have had a number of Drug Courts in Idaho for several years. Currently, we have no method of determining the number of offenders that have been diverted from traditional statuses to the drug courts. As a result, even though we are confident that the influence is present, we are not able to estimate the impact on forecast values.
2. The Department implemented the New Directions program for Riders at Cottonwood in FY 2003. This nationally recognized program concentrates programming into a shorter period of time, reducing the time needed to complete a Rider. The associated change in length of stay could reduce the end of year Rider count. But if judges decide they really like the program, it might also increase court commitments to Rider.
3. Department Administrators focused attention on transportation related portions of Rider length of stay. They have gotten judges to accept Riders back as soon as they have finished programming instead of waiting for a set court date. This may further shorten length of stay in Rider status.
4. The Department implemented a Community Rider pilot program in FY 2004, which allows Riders who complete their programming early to transition to community supervision while still on Rider status. This pilot was recently reviewed by the Board and has now been approved for Statewide implementation. The process provides a smoother, more efficient transition to community supervision and may reduce revocations from Probation. Effects may include a shorter length of stay in an incarcerated status, lower recidivism and potentially a higher rate of court commitments to Rider if the judges like the program.
5. In FY 2005, as part of the Structured Re-entry process, the Department increased coordination and cooperation with programming experts at Health and Welfare and with Vocational Rehabilitation experts at the Department of Labor. The goal is more successful transitions from incarceration to supervision and to forestall housing or employment issues. Again, the anticipated result will be lower revocation rates, but we could also see an increase in length of stay in supervised statuses.

Staff and Committee members will monitor these activities for measurable changes from historical patterns with the expectation that new rates or lengths-of-stay could be incorporated into next year's forecast just as we did this year. Finally, there may be other influences, not yet known to the Committee or Staff, that could affect some part of the corrections process. A good example would be the Access to Recovery grant. These influences will be incorporated into the model as soon as there is enough historical data to estimate their impact.

Appendix 1 Historical and Forecast Admissions and Releases by Gender, Status and Fiscal Year

Male Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

Term	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning Admissions	2,386	2,831	3,207	3,283	3,639	4,173	4,459	4,577	4,678	4,988	5,221	5,533	5,869	6,244	
New Commitments	396	403	373	496	544	581	536	606	588	573	617	651	678	703	
Revoked Probation	351	404	377	456	494	503	478	520	617	679	696	699	714	698	
Revoked Parole	243	243	244	358	327	259	310	332	413	359	359	374	371	367	
Failed Rider	145	183	116	129	143	139	106	128	122	147	146	130	133	132	
Total	1,135	1,233	1,110	1,439	1,508	1,482	1,430	1,586	1,740	1,758	1,818	1,854	1,896	1,900	
Releases															
Parole	489	629	763	720	622	804	815	944	884	937	905	904	900	869	
Discharged	201	228	271	363	352	392	497	541	546	588	601	614	621	610	
Total	690	857	1,034	1,083	974	1,196	1,312	1,485	1,430	1,525	1,506	1,518	1,521	1,479	
Net Admission & Releases	445	376	76	356	534	286	118	101	310	233	312	336	375	421	Historical
Ending	2,831	3,207	3,283	3,639	4,173	4,459	4,577	4,678	4,988	5,221	5,533	5,869	6,244	6,665	Average
Non Bed	90	85	154	161	156	148	145	149	146	148	153	155	159	163	Percent
Total Incarcerated	2,741	3,122	3,129	3,478	4,017	4,311	4,432	4,529	4,842	5,073	5,380	5,714	6,085	6,502	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	18.7%	13.9%	0.2%	11.2%	15.5%	7.3%	2.8%	2.2%	6.9%	4.8%	6.1%	6.2%	6.5%	6.9%	8.3%
Rider															
Beginning Admissions	643	616	541	483	500	463	517	609	602	770	675	657	659	665	
New Commitments	598	555	513	561	558	604	629	639	738	702	792	829	860	894	
Failed Probation	324	377	391	383	385	424	428	461	637	611	445	334	310	291	
Total	922	932	904	944	943	1,028	1,057	1,100	1,375	1,313	1,237	1,163	1,170	1,185	
Releases															
Probation	804	824	846	798	837	839	853	979	1,082	1,293	1,109	1,031	1,031	1,066	
Term	145	183	116	129	143	135	112	128	125	115	146	130	133	132	
Total	949	1,007	962	927	980	974	965	1,107	1,207	1,408	1,255	1,161	1,164	1,198	
Net Admission & Releases	-27	-75	-58	17	-37	54	92	-7	168	-95	-18	2	6	-13	Historical
Ending	616	541	483	500	463	517	609	602	770	675	657	659	665	652	Average
Non Bed	49	67	91	53	74	79	76	90	149	126	132	130	128	127	Percent
Total Incarcerated	567	474	392	447	389	438	533	512	621	549	525	529	537	525	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	-4.2%	-16.4%	-17.3%	14.0%	-13.0%	12.6%	21.7%	-3.9%	21.3%	-11.6%	-4.4%	0.8%	1.5%	-2.2%	0.3%

Male Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Parole Violator															
Beginning	310	293	331	402	399	369	384	438	336	310	335	331	353	341	
Admissions															
Parole	310	334	389	449	398	363	498	465	575	661	599	617	570	552	
Releases															
Term	233	237	233	353	323	253	321	306	413	397	386	374	375	367	
Reinstated Parole	94	59	85	99	105	95	123	261	188	239	217	221	207	205	
Total	327	296	318	452	428	348	444	567	601	636	603	595	582	572	
Net Admission & Releases	-17	38	71	-3	-30	15	54	-102	-26	25	-4	22	-12	-20	
Ending	293	331	402	399	369	384	438	336	310	335	331	353	341	321	
Non Bed	195	255	230	232	193	200	199	162	150	159	141	157	157	156	
Total Incarcerated	98	76	172	167	176	184	239	174	160	176	190	196	184	165	
Annual Percent Increase	-5.5%	-22.4%	126.3%	-2.9%	5.4%	4.5%	29.9%	-27.2%	-8.0%	10.0%	8.0%	3.2%	-6.1%	-10.3%	11.0%
Total Incarcerated	3,740	4,079	4,168	4,538	5,005	5,360	5,624	5,616	6,068	6,231	6,521	6,881	7,250	7,638	Historical
Non Bed	334	407	475	446	423	427	420	401	445	433	426	442	444	446	Average
Total Beds Occupied	3,406	3,672	3,693	4,092	4,582	4,933	5,204	5,215	5,623	5,798	6,095	6,439	6,806	7,192	Percent
Annual Percent Increase	12.0%	7.8%	0.6%	10.8%	12.0%	7.7%	5.5%	0.2%	7.8%	3.1%	5.1%	5.6%	5.7%	5.7%	Increase
															6.7%
Probation															
Beginning	5,008	5,449	5,742	5,969	5,972	5,917	6,159	6,732	7,481	8,006	8,681	9,293	9,996	10,718	
Admissions															
New Commitments	1,669	1,620	1,526	1,589	1,402	1,548	1,597	1,802	1,819	2,004	2,026	2,095	2,173	2,249	
Successful Rider	788	819	841	788	830	834	884	992	1,118	1,287	1,066	1,079	1,067	1,067	
Total	2,457	2,439	2,367	2,377	2,232	2,382	2,481	2,794	2,937	3,291	3,092	3,174	3,240	3,316	
Releases															
Revoked Probation	351	404	377	456	494	505	479	520	617	684	699	699	714	698	
Sentenced to Rider	316	366	379	374	376	397	412	440	603	578	443	334	310	291	
Discharged	1,349	1,376	1,384	1,544	1,417	1,238	1,017	1,085	1,192	1,354	1,338	1,438	1,494	1,647	
Total	2,016	2,146	2,140	2,374	2,287	2,140	1,908	2,045	2,412	2,616	2,480	2,471	2,518	2,636	
Net Admission & Releases	441	293	227	3	-55	242	573	749	525	675	612	703	722	680	Historical
Ending	5,449	5,742	5,969	5,972	5,917	6,159	6,732	7,481	8,006	8,681	9,293	9,996	10,718	11,398	Average
Non Caseload	944	1,013	1,087	1,203	1,136	1,149	1,452	1,816	2,073	2,140	2,196	2,273	2,356	2,429	Percent
Probation Caseload	4,505	4,729	4,882	4,769	4,781	5,010	5,280	5,665	5,933	6,541	7,097	7,723	8,362	8,969	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	8.8%	5.0%	3.2%	-2.3%	0.3%	4.8%	5.4%	7.3%	4.7%	10.2%	8.5%	8.8%	8.3%	7.3%	4.7%

Male Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Parole	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	orecast	orecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast		
Beginning	808	873	996	1,146	1,199	1,215	1,434	1,623	1,890	2,004	2,075	2,092	2,109	2,127	
Admissions															
Paroled	536	651	785	757	672	818	864	1,006	945	977	911	904	900	869	
Re-instated Violator	69	55	79	78	96	84	135	195	189	250	217	221	207	205	
Total	605	706	864	835	768	902	999	1,201	1,134	1,227	1,128	1,125	1,107	1,074	
Releases															
Parole Violator	320	339	402	459	403	365	498	463	581	661	599	617	570	552	
Discharged	220	244	312	323	349	318	312	471	439	495	512	491	519	500	
Total	540	583	714	782	752	683	810	934	1,020	1,156	1,111	1,108	1,089	1,052	
Net Admission & Releases	65	123	150	53	16	219	189	267	114	71	17	17	18	22	Historical
Ending	873	996	1,146	1,199	1,215	1,434	1,623	1,890	2,004	2,075	2,092	2,109	2,127	2,149	Average
Non Caseload	281	304	325	339	379	377	437	494	530	533	541	540	548	547	Percent
Parole Caseload	592	692	821	860	836	1,057	1,186	1,396	1,474	1,542	1,551	1,569	1,579	1,602	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	8.0%	16.9%	18.6%	4.8%	-2.8%	26.4%	12.2%	17.7%	5.6%	4.6%	5.2%	1.8%	0.6%	1.5%	11.2%
Total Supervised	6,322	6,738	7,115	7,171	7,132	7,593	8,355	9,371	10,010	10,756	11,385	12,105	12,845	13,547	
Non Caseload	1,225	1,317	1,412	1,542	1,515	1,526	1,889	2,310	2,603	2,673	2,737	2,813	2,904	2,976	
Supervised Caseload	5,097	5,421	5,703	5,629	5,617	6,067	6,466	7,061	7,407	8,083	8,648	9,292	9,941	10,571	
Annual Percent Increase	8.7%	6.4%	5.2%	-1.3%	-0.2%	8.0%	6.6%	9.2%	4.9%	9.1%	7.0%	7.4%	7.0%	6.3%	5.7%
Total Incarcerated and Supervised	10,062	10,817	11,283	11,709	12,137	12,953	13,979	14,987	16,078	16,987	17,906	18,986	20,095	21,185	
Incarcerated & Supervised	1,559	1,724	1,887	1,988	1,938	1,953	2,309	2,711	3,048	3,106	3,163	3,255	3,348	3,422	
Non Bed/Caseload	8,503	9,093	9,396	9,721	10,199	11,000	11,670	12,276	13,030	13,881	14,743	15,731	16,747	17,763	
Total Beds and Caseload	8,503	9,093	9,396	9,721	10,199	11,000	11,670	12,276	13,030	13,881	14,743	15,731	16,747	17,763	
Annual Percent Increase	9.9%	6.9%	3.3%	3.5%	4.9%	7.9%	6.1%	5.2%	6.1%	6.5%	6.2%	6.7%	6.5%	6.1%	6.0%

Appendix 1 Continued

Female Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

Term	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning Admissions	124	151	195	217	260	329	389	437	444	481	541	590	630	676	
New Commitments	19	26	24	37	40	70	62	56	63	68	65	65	70	73	
Revoked Probation	38	62	56	60	92	78	115	108	111	109	105	122	133	135	
Revoked Parole	20	23	16	34	27	32	26	35	53	77	80	57	66	68	
Failed Rider	12	14	12	19	16	22	17	26	19	25	29	29	29	29	
Total	89	125	108	150	175	202	220	225	246	279	279	273	298	305	
Releases															
Parole	53	60	64	80	82	101	120	172	167	167	176	181	195	201	
Discharged	9	21	22	27	24	41	52	46	42	52	54	52	57	60	
Total	62	81	86	107	106	142	172	218	209	219	230	233	252	261	
Net Admission & Releases	27	44	22	43	69	60	48	7	37	60	49	40	46	44	Historical
Ending	151	195	217	260	329	389	437	444	481	541	590	630	676	720	Average
Non Bed	5	26	9	6	14	16	14	16	17	24	21	24	26	28	Percent
Total Incarcerated	146	169	208	254	315	373	423	428	464	517	569	606	650	692	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	21.8%	15.8%	23.1%	22.1%	24.0%	18.4%	13.4%	1.2%	8.4%	11.4%	10.1%	6.5%	7.3%	6.5%	16.0%
Rider															
Beginning Admissions	83	102	117	99	112	120	142	172	181	233	219	217	226	232	
New Commitments	92	109	94	136	137	141	138	168	189	214	217	224	237	249	
Failed Probation	74	100	112	115	115	125	149	137	193	175	185	192	184	186	
Total	166	209	206	251	252	266	287	305	382	389	402	416	421	435	
Releases															
Probation	135	180	212	219	228	222	240	270	310	347	375	378	386	395	
Term	12	14	12	19	16	22	17	26	20	56	29	29	29	29	
Total	147	194	224	238	244	244	257	296	330	403	404	407	415	424	
Net Admission & Releases	19	15	-18	13	8	22	30	9	52	-14	-2	9	6	11	Historical
Ending	102	117	99	112	120	142	172	181	233	219	217	226	232	243	Average
Non Bed	4	11	5	11	10	12	15	13	28	33	31	34	38	41	Percent
Total Incarcerated	98	106	94	101	110	130	157	168	205	186	186	192	194	202	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	22.9%	8.2%	-11.3%	7.4%	8.9%	18.2%	20.8%	7.0%	22.0%	-9.3%	0.0%	3.2%	1.0%	4.1%	9.5%

Female Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Parole Violator	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning	13	19	17	22	18	25	17	28	33	40	46	48	48	51	
Admissions															
Parole	31	28	26	32	46	32	48	60	84	91	98	96	108	115	
Releases															
Term	20	22	16	32	27	32	26	35	53	52	53	57	62	68	
Reinstated Parole	5	8	5	4	12	8	11	20	24	33	43	39	43	46	
Total	25	30	21	36	39	40	37	55	77	85	96	96	105	114	
Net Admission & Releases	6	-2	5	-4	7	-8	11	5	7	6	2	0	3	1	
Ending	19	17	22	18	25	17	28	33	40	46	48	48	51	52	
Non Bed	7	10	13	11	15	9	10	19	20	21	21	22	24	26	
Total Incarcerated	12	7	9	7	10	8	18	14	20	25	27	26	27	26	
Annual Percent Increase	46.2%	-41.7%	28.6%	-22.2%	42.9%	-20.0%	125.0%	-22.2%	42.9%	25.0%	8.0%	-3.7%	3.8%	-3.7%	20.4%
Total Incarcerated	272	329	338	390	474	548	637	658	754	806	855	904	959	1015	Historical
Non Bed	16	47	27	28	39	37	39	48	65	78	73	80	88	95	Average
Total Beds Occupied	256	282	311	362	435	511	598	610	689	728	782	824	871	920	Percent
Annual Percent Increase	23.6%	10.2%	10.3%	16.4%	20.2%	17.5%	17.0%	2.0%	13.0%	5.7%	7.4%	5.4%	5.7%	5.6%	Increase
															13.6%
Probation															
Beginning	1,138	1,349	1,596	1,724	1,799	1,904	2,006	2,207	2,541	2,849	3,191	3,451	3,722	3,982	
Admissions															
New Commitments	548	601	502	509	522	541	592	699	756	774	805	834	868	906	
Successful Rider	134	178	211	217	226	222	241	268	311	376	375	378	386	395	
Total	682	779	713	726	748	763	833	967	1,067	1,150	1,180	1,212	1,254	1,301	
Releases															
Revoked Probation	38	62	56	60	92	78	115	108	111	105	105	122	133	135	
Sentenced to Rider	73	97	111	113	110	121	139	129	188	176	185	192	184	186	
Discharged	360	373	418	478	441	462	378	396	460	527	630	627	677	678	
Total	471	532	585	651	643	661	632	633	759	808	920	941	994	999	
Net Admission & Releases	211	247	128	75	105	102	201	334	308	342	260	271	260	302	Historical
Ending	1,349	1,596	1,724	1,799	1,904	2,006	2,207	2,541	2,849	3,191	3,451	3,722	3,982	4,284	Average
Non Caseload	180	229	261	252	293	294	398	505	586	646	650	698	746	794	Percent
Probation Caseload	1,169	1,367	1,463	1,547	1,611	1,712	1,809	2,036	2,263	2,545	2,801	3,024	3,236	3,490	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	18.5%	16.9%	7.0%	5.7%	4.1%	6.3%	5.7%	12.5%	11.1%	12.5%	10.1%	8.0%	7.0%	7.8%	10.0%

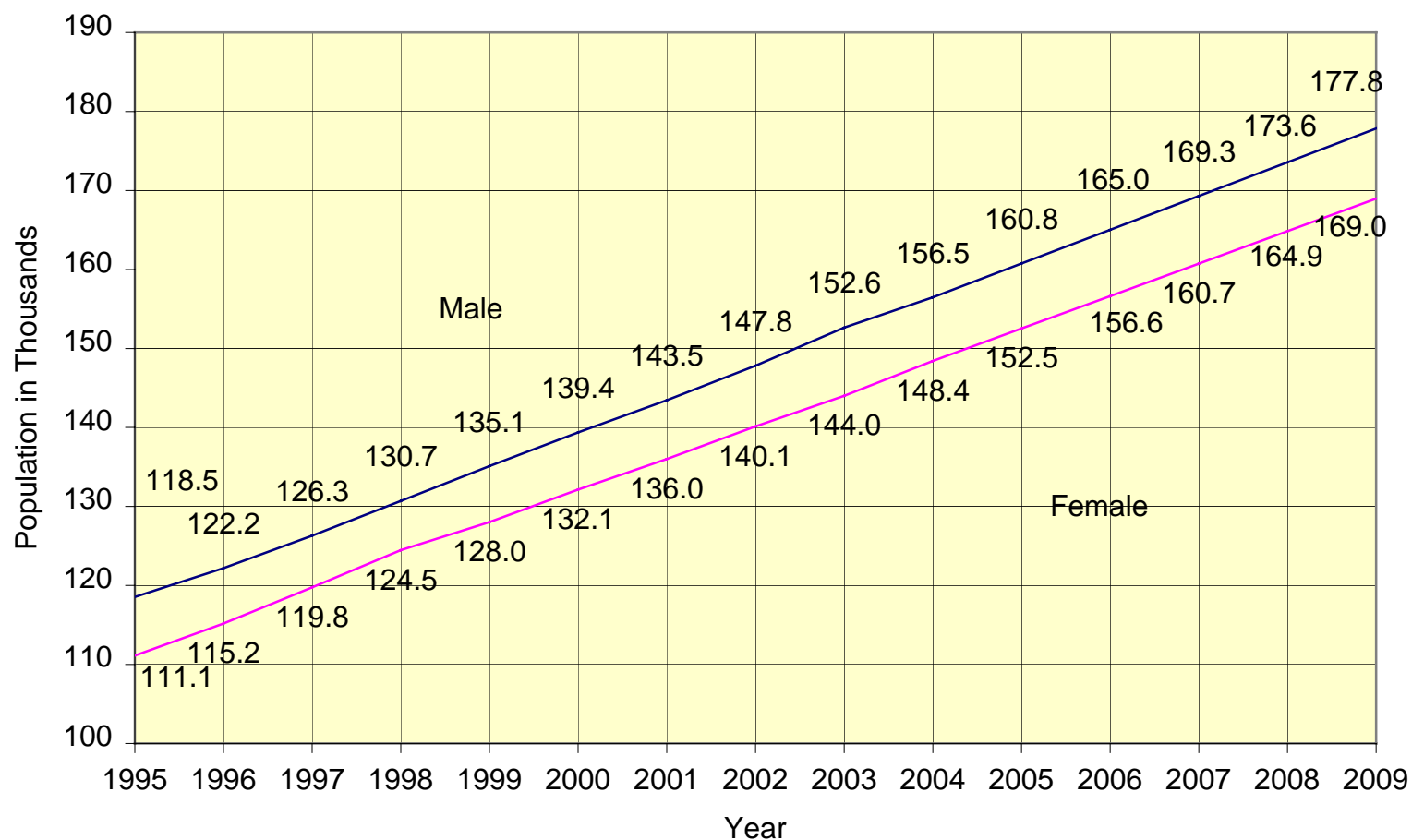
Female Offenders FY 1996 to 2009

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Parole	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Actual	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	Forecast	
Beginning	67	83	98	110	138	151	190	234	292	328	343	351	350	370	
Admissions															
Paroled	60	68	72	89	96	117	132	185	173	169	176	181	195	201	
Re-instated Violator	3	7	5	4	9	7	9	18	22	31	43	39	43	46	
Total	63	75	77	93	105	124	141	203	195	200	219	220	238	247	
Releases															
Parole Violator	31	29	26	34	46	32	46	60	81	90	98	96	108	115	
Discharged	16	31	39	31	46	53	51	85	78	95	113	125	110	110	
Total	47	60	65	65	92	85	97	145	159	185	211	221	218	225	
Net Admission & Releases	16	15	12	28	13	39	44	58	36	15	8	-1	20	22	Historical
Ending	83	98	110	138	151	190	234	292	328	343	351	350	370	392	Average
Non Caseload	20	21	16	22	23	24	36	43	43	45	47	53	59	65	Percent
Parole Caseload	63	77	94	116	128	166	198	249	285	298	304	297	311	327	Increase
Annual Percent Increase	23.9%	22.2%	22.1%	23.4%	10.3%	29.7%	19.3%	25.8%	14.5%	4.6%	2.0%	-2.3%	4.7%	5.1%	19.6%
Total Supervised	1,432	1,694	1,834	1,937	2,055	2,196	2,441	2,833	3,177	3,534	3,802	4,072	4,352	4,676	
Non Caseload	200	250	277	274	316	318	434	548	629	691	697	751	805	859	
Supervised Caseload	1,232	1,444	1,557	1,663	1,739	1,878	2,007	2,285	2,548	2,843	3,105	3,321	3,547	3,817	
Annual Percent Increase	18.8%	17.2%	7.8%	6.8%	4.6%	8.0%	6.9%	13.9%	11.5%	11.6%	9.2%	7.0%	6.8%	7.6%	10.7%
Total Incarcerated and Supervised															
Incarcerated & Supervised	1,704	2,023	2,172	2,327	2,529	2,744	3,078	3,491	3,931	4,340	4,657	4,976	5,311	5,691	
Non Bed/Caseload	216	297	304	302	355	355	473	596	694	769	770	831	893	954	
Total Beds and Caseload	1,488	1,726	1,868	2,025	2,174	2,389	2,605	2,895	3,237	3,571	3,887	4,145	4,418	4,737	
Annual Percent Increase	19.6%	16.0%	8.2%	8.4%	7.4%	9.9%	9.0%	11.1%	11.8%	10.3%	8.8%	6.6%	6.6%	7.2%	11.2%

Appendix 2, State Population Estimates

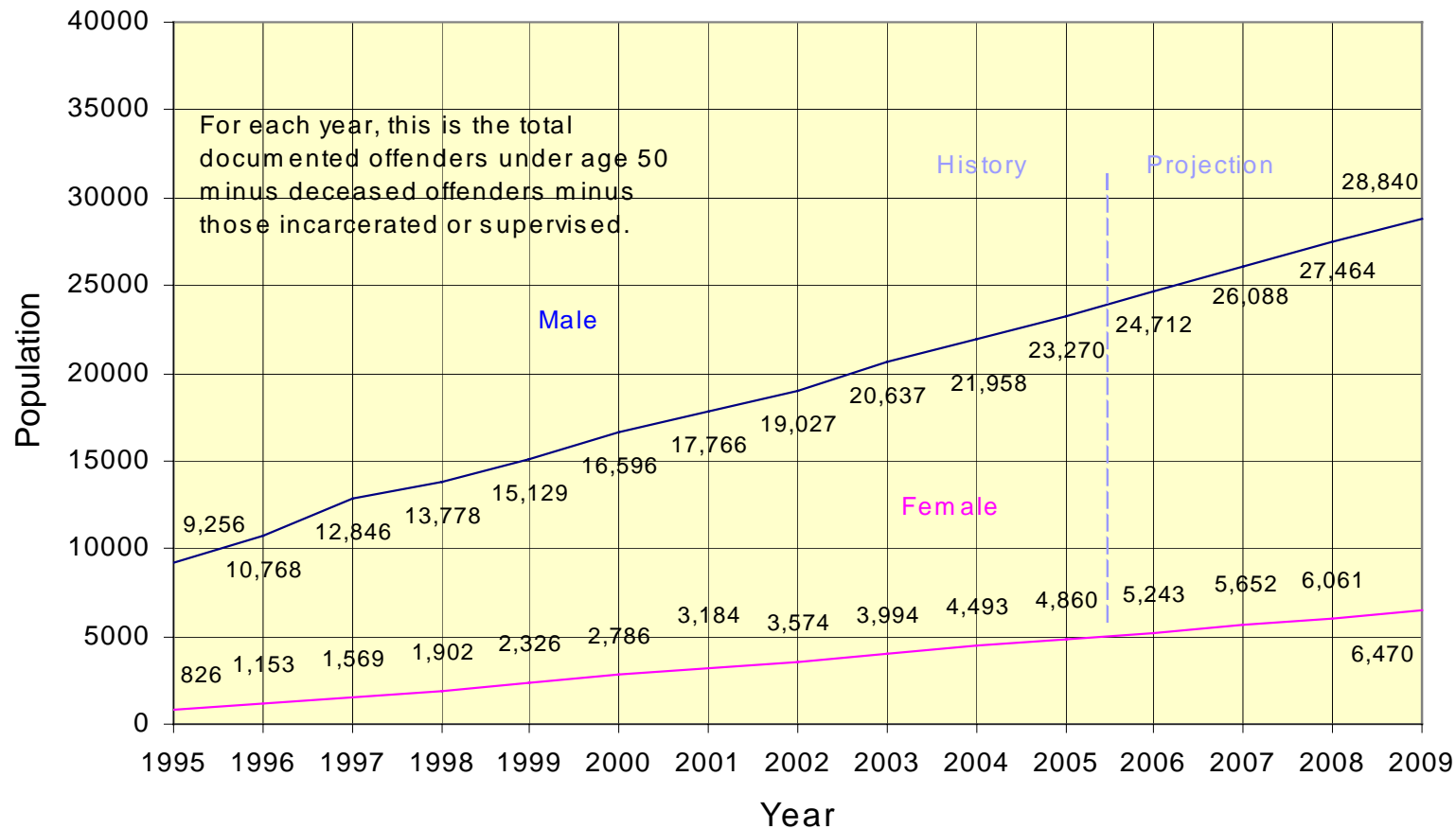
The chart below shows the number of Idaho citizens from 20 to 34 years of age by gender and fiscal year. It is based on Census data and shows an average annual increase of 3.1% for male and 3.3% for females over the forecast period. This is the indicator group for first time court commitments. Therefore, the forecast increase rate for new court commitments for males on first-time convictions will be 3.1% and for females it will be 3.3%.

Idaho Population Age 20 to 34



The chart below shows the number of offenders in the recidivist candidate pool. These are the offenders who are at risk of recidivism. It includes living offenders under the age of 50 who are not currently incarcerated or supervised. It was prepared by Staff based on historical data and uses a linear trend for the forecast period. For forecast period, the average annual increase for males is 5.7% and for females, 8.4%. This is the indicator group for “recidivist” court commitments. So, the average annual increase for new commitments for males on 2nd or subsequent convictions is 5.7% and for females, it is 8.4%.

Pool of Offenders Exposed to Recidivism Risk



Appendix 3, Forecast Advisory Committee Court Commitment Rates

First Time Commitment Rates for Males to Probation

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	8.6	6.1	5.9	4.7	5.8	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.0	6.1
Assault	8.8	8.7	11.1	8.0	10.0	12.2	12.1	11.6	13.9	11.2
Drug	21.7	23.3	24.0	21.2	24.7	22.9	27.1	30.2	40.9	30.0
Murder & Man	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Property	36.3	28.2	23.9	19.9	20.3	20.5	23.1	25.8	32.2	25.8
Sex	3.9	4.0	3.8	4.9	4.6	5.6	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.1
Total	79.4	70.5	69.1	59.0	65.7	67.8	75.4	79.8	97.6	76.4

Repeat Offender Rates for Males to Probation

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	5.1	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.0	2.8
Assault	5.4	5.2	7.1	5.6	5.6	4.6	6.4	3.7	2.0	4.9
Drug	12.1	12.9	13.6	11.4	11.4	10.9	10.3	9.3	6.7	10.5
Murder & Man	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Property	19.9	16.9	13.4	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.8	7.4	4.0	10.8
Sex	2.3	2.9	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.9
Total	45.3	41.7	40.5	33.9	33.9	30.3	32.3	23.9	32.3	32.3

First Time Commitment Rates for Females to Probation

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	2.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2
Assault	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.1
Drug	11.2	8.8	11.6	12.1	13.1	12.9	14.4	18.9	21.6	17.0
Murder & Man	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Property	21.5	16.4	12.4	11.8	12.6	13.3	16.8	16.8	17.6	15.6
Sex	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3
Total	37.0	26.9	27.0	27.7	28.5	29.5	35.3	40.0	43.7	34.2

Repeat Offender Rates for Females to Probation

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	3.8	3.7	2.1	5.0	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.3	0.2	2.1
Assault	7.0	5.8	6.0	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.8	1.8	0.6	3.0
Drug	35.1	36.3	29.2	26.9	23.2	24.6	21.5	16.9	8.6	23.2
Murder & Man	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Property	51.0	38.9	30.5	19.7	18.5	21.0	18.8	13.8	7.6	22.0
Sex	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	98.2	85.2	69.2	54.9	46.2	50.6	44.8	33.8	17.1	50.7

First Time Commitment Rates for Males to Rider

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.8
Assault	2.5	2.2	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.9	4.0	5.8	5.8	4.0
Drug	4.8	3.7	4.4	4.3	6.0	5.1	6.1	11.1	11.4	9.0
Murder & Man	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Property	5.6	5.3	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.9	5.7	7.5	10.9	6.5
Sex	2.5	3.4	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.6
Total	17.3	15.8	15.0	14.1	16.9	18.3	20.5	29.8	33.2	22.1

Repeat Offender Rates for Males to Rider

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	2.8	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.5
Assault	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.2	4.7	4.3	3.1	2.1	1.3	3.5
Drug	4.8	4.4	5.2	6.3	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.1	2.6	4.5
Murder & Man	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Property	9.5	9.0	8.9	7.7	6.0	6.6	4.7	4.3	1.5	6.0
Sex	4.9	2.9	2.3	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.9
Total	26.2	22.1	23.7	21.8	20.3	18.7	15.6	12.7	6.7	17.4

Notes: The values listed in year 2006 were used for all forecast years.

For the sake of presentation, historical values are only shown back to 1997.

Values highlighted in blue represent Crime Groups for which the Committee selected a rate other than the GWA

Forecast Advisory Committee Court Commitment Rates (Continued)

First Time Commitment Rates for Females to Rider

Crime Group	Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol		0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4
Assault		0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
Drug		1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.3	4.2	5.9	4.5
Murder & Man		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Property		2.2	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.3	2.0	2.2	3.2	3.9	2.4
Sex		0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total		4.5	4.1	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	7.1	8.8	11.2	6.8

Repeat Offender Rates for Females to Rider

Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.6	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.1
	5.1	1.6	2.1	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.4
	17.8	7.4	11.6	11.5	10.4	10.4	4.5	6.5	2.7	8.2
	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	8.9	11.6	15.5	8.6	11.0	5.9	9.3	4.5	2.9	8.3
	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2
	34.4	22.6	31.4	24.4	22.9	18.5	16.0	12.2	6.2	19.2

First Time Commitment Rates for Males to Term

Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.7
Assault	2.0	3.0	3.3	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.6	3.8
Drug	5.4	5.0	7.0	5.4	8.6	7.3	7.7	6.9	5.9	6.6
Murder & Man	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.4
Property	2.9	2.4	3.8	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	3.7	3.7	3.2
Sex	2.7	1.6	3.7	5.0	4.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.3
Total	15.2	14.5	20.7	19.6	21.0	20.5	21.4	22.0	20.5	20.0

Repeat Offender Rates for Males to Term

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
2.3	1.2	1.4	2.2	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.8
3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.4	2.5
3.1	4.3	4.1	5.6	5.0	3.8	4.3	3.4	3.3	4.1
0.3	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
6.1	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.6	1.8	3.3
1.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.2
16.5	13.8	14.8	16.5	15.3	12.1	13.0	10.5	8.7	13.0

First Time Commitment Rates for Females to Term

Crime Group	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Alcohol	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Assault	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3
Drug	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Murder & Man	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
Property	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Sex	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total	1.2	1.0	1.9	1.6	3.3	2.7	1.8	2.6	2.6	2.2

Repeat Offender Rates for Females to Term

1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
1.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
3.8	3.7	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.7
0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
3.2	1.6	3.0	0.7	4.4	1.4	3.0	1.3	1.0	2.2
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
8.3	5.8	6.0	6.8	7.9	6.2	7.8	4.9	3.5	6.2

Notes: The values listed in year 2006 were used for all forecast years.

For the sake of presentation, historical values are only shown back to 1997.

Values highlighted in blue represent Crime Groups for which the Committee selected a rate other than the GWA

Appendix 4, Forecast Advisory Committee Status Change Rates and Lengths of Stay

The table below shows a sample of status move rates and the first 24 months length of stay probabilities for the male drug cohort. Model use of these data points can be illustrated by the items highlighted in yellow. They represent the Parole Violator moves to Parole and Term. 33% are re-instated to Parole, while 64% are revoked to Term. The far right column of lengths of stay shows when they will move. It shows that by the end of the 5th month, about a third remain in Parole Violator status and by the end of the 10th month, all have moved. This process is repeated for each crime group and gender combination and each move type.

Move	TMPR	TMHS	PBRHS	PBRRJ	PBRTM	RJRPB	RJRTM	TMRPR	TMRHS	PRRHS	PRRPV	PVPR	PVTM	
Rate	0.65928	0.13668	0.14	0.48	0.37	0.91	0.09	0.62	0.26	0.35	0.65	0.33	0.64	
Lengths of Stay Months	IRJPB	IPBHS	ITMPR	ITMHS	IPRHS	RRJ	RPBHS	RPBRJ	RPBTM	RTMPR	RTMHS	RPRHS	RPVPR	RPVTM
	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug	Drug
	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male	Male
0	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
1	0.9893	0.9917	0.9995	0.9975	0.9903	0.9893	0.9912	0.9950	0.9939	0.9994	0.9972	0.8940	0.9637	0.6769
2	0.9836	0.9850	0.9990	0.9951	0.9806	0.9836	0.9853	0.9850	0.9832	0.9971	0.9888	0.8800	0.8972	0.4308
3	0.9748	0.9725	0.9985	0.9926	0.9636	0.9748	0.9824	0.9625	0.9678	0.9953	0.9803	0.8680	0.8075	0.3308
4	0.9414	0.9650	0.9980	0.9902	0.9587	0.9414	0.9795	0.9425	0.9433	0.9894	0.9663	0.8520	0.7510	0.2231
5	0.7473	0.9566	0.9975	0.9877	0.9490	0.7473	0.9707	0.9150	0.9020	0.9836	0.9551	0.8440	0.6976	0.1308
6	0.4555	0.9508	0.9970	0.9865	0.9417	0.4555	0.9589	0.8675	0.8515	0.9789	0.9466	0.8300	0.6321	0.0692
7	0.1556	0.9441	0.9939	0.9804	0.9320	0.1556	0.9560	0.8400	0.8040	0.9637	0.9298	0.8140	0.5706	0.0615
8	0.0556	0.9333	0.9909	0.9755	0.9150	0.0556	0.9531	0.8075	0.7642	0.9297	0.9073	0.7960	0.5212	0.0385
9	0.0000	0.9183	0.9756	0.9657	0.8932	0.0000	0.9472	0.7725	0.7259	0.8851	0.8989	0.7780	0.4708	0.0231
10	0.0000	0.9049	0.9604	0.9559	0.8811	0.0000	0.9443	0.7425	0.6983	0.8523	0.8820	0.7660	0.4214	0.0000
11	0.0000	0.8916	0.9512	0.9412	0.8544	0.0000	0.9384	0.7200	0.6539	0.8159	0.8624	0.7420	0.3881	0.0000
12	0.0000	0.8482	0.9238	0.9265	0.7937	0.0000	0.9179	0.6825	0.6187	0.7679	0.8596	0.7120	0.3458	0.0000
13	0.0000	0.8224	0.8963	0.9081	0.7646	0.0000	0.9062	0.6650	0.5666	0.7327	0.8371	0.6700	0.3155	0.0000
14	0.0000	0.8065	0.8750	0.8897	0.7330	0.0000	0.9003	0.6400	0.5329	0.6917	0.8118	0.6280	0.2843	0.0000
15	0.0000	0.7873	0.8537	0.8676	0.7087	0.0000	0.8974	0.6150	0.4870	0.6565	0.7865	0.5980	0.2571	0.0000
16	0.0000	0.7673	0.8262	0.8529	0.6893	0.0000	0.8856	0.5750	0.4609	0.6260	0.7640	0.5620	0.2369	0.0000
17	0.0000	0.7556	0.7927	0.8382	0.6578	0.0000	0.8739	0.5500	0.4395	0.6038	0.7331	0.5320	0.2117	0.0000
18	0.0000	0.7273	0.7409	0.8235	0.6311	0.0000	0.8592	0.5075	0.4089	0.5651	0.7022	0.4860	0.1966	0.0000
19	0.0000	0.7039	0.7165	0.8088	0.6189	0.0000	0.8358	0.4750	0.3874	0.5182	0.6854	0.4520	0.1784	0.0000
20	0.0000	0.6906	0.6829	0.8015	0.5947	0.0000	0.8211	0.4525	0.3614	0.4818	0.6685	0.4140	0.1552	0.0000
21	0.0000	0.6722	0.6494	0.7917	0.5777	0.0000	0.8123	0.4250	0.3369	0.4373	0.6517	0.3860	0.1361	0.0000
22	0.0000	0.6564	0.6250	0.7819	0.5558	0.0000	0.8006	0.4125	0.3017	0.4068	0.6404	0.3480	0.1240	0.0000
23	0.0000	0.6330	0.5884	0.7721	0.5388	0.0000	0.7918	0.3700	0.2848	0.3834	0.6264	0.3160	0.1119	0.0000
24	0.0000	0.5830	0.5457	0.7500	0.4612	0.0000	0.7537	0.3450	0.2634	0.3423	0.6208	0.2840	0.1038	0.0000

Appendix 5, Definitions

Admission – 1. An offender who has been committed by the courts to the Idaho Department of Correction. The offender may enter the department's jurisdiction in Probation, Rider or Term status. 2. A change from one status to another. For example, a status change from Probation or Rider to Term is typically referred to as an admission to Term.

Bed Offender - An offender in Term, Rider or Parole Violator status, under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, incarcerated in a state institution or other facility, for which the department pays the cost of incarceration on a per diem basis.

Caseload Offender - An offender in Probation or Parole status, under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, who is actively supervised by Community Corrections.

Civil Commitment - A form of confinement for offenders who are mentally ill, incompetent, alcoholic or drug addicted, as contrasted with the criminal commitment for their offense. Since they represent a per diem obligation to the Department, they are grouped with Term offenders.

Court Commitment – An action of the courts when an offender is convicted and sentenced to supervision or incarceration by the Idaho Department of Correction. The offender may enter the department's jurisdiction in Probation, Rider or Term status.

Discharged Offender - Offenders whose court commitment is satisfied or who die while under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction. Offenders may be discharged from Probation, Rider, Term, Parole or Parole Violator status.

Failed Rider – An offender who was committed by the courts to the Rider program, but upon completion of the program, the court decided to incarcerate in prison. The offender's status will change to Term.

Incarcerated - An offender who has been committed by the courts to one of the Idaho Department of Correction institutions. Riders, Term offenders and Parole Violators are considered incarcerated.

New Commitment - An offender who has been committed by the courts to the Idaho Department of Correction for the first time, or after satisfying a previous court commitment has been committed for a new crime. They may enter in a Probation, Rider, or Term status.

Non Bed Offender - An offender who is under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, but is not housed in a state institution or other facility for which the department pays the cost of incarceration on a per diem basis. They could be in a county testifying, on detainer to another governmental entity, an escapee, or in a record tracking status.

Non Caseload Offender - An offender who has been placed on Probation or Parole status, but is not actively supervised by Community Corrections. They may have been deported, placed under court supervision, on detainer, or bench warrant. They will be kept on Community Corrections records until their sentence is satisfied and then be discharged.

Non Idaho Offender - An offender who is sentenced by a jurisdiction other than Idaho, but is housed by the Idaho Department of Correction for security reasons. Since they represent a per diem obligation to the Department, they are grouped with Term offenders.

Offender – A person under the legal care, custody or supervision, or the authority of the Board of Correction, including any person within or outside the state, pursuant to agreement with another governmental entity or a contractor.

Parole Violator - An offender who has been placed on Parole and then violates the conditions of their parole. Parole Violator status is usually a temporary status until a hearing can be conducted to determine if the offender will be returned to Term or Parole status. It is considered an incarcerated status.

Paroled Offender - An offender that the parole commission has decided to place in society after serving a portion of their sentence. They are supervised by a Parole Officer until their court commitment is satisfied. The offender is referred to as a Parolee.

Probation - The status of an offender that the courts have decided to allow to serve their sentence while living in society. They are not incarcerated, but are supervised by a Probation Officer until their sentence is satisfied. The offender is referred to as a Probationer.

Reinstated Parole – The action that results when an offender has violated their parole but the Parole Commission subsequently decides to reinstate them in Parole status instead of returning them to prison.

Retained Jurisdiction – The status of an offender that the courts have decided to send to the Rider program. The courts retain jurisdiction until the offender completes the program. The courts will subsequently determine whether to place the offender in Probation or Term status or to withhold judgement. Also referred to as Rider.

Revoked Parole – The condition resulting when an offender who, while on parole, violates the conditions of their parole and is placed back in prison by the Parole Commission. When an offender revokes parole they again become a Termer.

Revoked Probation - An offender who, while serving probation, violates the conditions of their probation and the court changes their sentence to incarceration. The offender's status changes from Probation to Term, or sometimes Rider.

Rider – see Retained Jurisdiction.

Term – The status of an offender who the courts or the Parole Commission has committed to prison. The offender is referred to as an inmate or a Termer.

Appendix 3
Programs and Education
Report, FY 2005



Offender Programs and Education Report

Fiscal Year 2005

Idaho Department of Correction

Executive Summary

This report provides an analysis of selected program and education services within the Idaho Department of Correction. It includes education services enabling offenders to obtain a High School education, the program service areas of Therapeutic Communities (TC), New Directions (ND) and Cognitive Self Change (CSC). The goal is to examine areas of program achievement and to help program managers identify areas in which programs can be improved.

The analyses describe offender participation and completion rates as well as overall impact represented by recidivism. Completion rates are important to program managers, Department Administrators, and the legislature. We included the numbers of individual participants as well as completions. Recidivism data is included for offenders completing programs through fiscal year 2003 but not for offenders completing programs in FY 2004 or 2005 because not enough time has elapsed for these offenders to be released and return. From previous analyses we know that it takes 30 months for 85% of offenders who eventually revoke probation to do so, and it takes 24 months for 85% of offenders who eventually revoke parole to do so. Because of this, recidivism data for FY 2004 is only marginally complete and will likely understate the number that will eventually recidivate.

The report is not an exhaustive examination of all program and education service areas. There are additional education areas that provide offenders with opportunities to obtain work skills, gain basic computer knowledge, and improve literacy levels. However based on reviews of national research we believe the best indicator for educational success is the attainment of a high school education.

Similarly, there are additional programs such as Life Skills, Anger Management, and Family Reunification, which are not addressed in this report. We focused on TC, ND and CSC because they are widely recognized treatment for drug and alcohol abusers. They are core programs targeting criminal thinking, delivered to higher risk offenders.

This report analyzes participation, completions, and outcomes for TC and high school education programs delivered from fiscal year 1999 through fiscal year 2005. CSC program data only allows for reporting fiscal years 2002 through 2005. The ND program was begun in FY 2003, so we only report fiscal years 2003 through 2005.

From FY 2002 through 2005, 3,139 incarcerated offenders completed CSC programs. Riders have a historical completion rate of 81%. Term offenders have a 33% completion rate. The lower term completion rate reflects the fact that Termers are typically higher risk offenders with lower achievement levels.

From FY 1999 through 2005, 3,234 offenders completed their high school education while incarcerated. Riders seeking a high school education during this period had a 47% completion rate, while term offenders had a 13% completion rate. For the period FY 2001 through 2005, 28.5% of the offenders who had completed a high school education prior to finishing their Rider revoked probation. During the same period, offenders who completed a Rider, but never completed a high school education revoked at 33%.

From FY 1999 through 2005, 1,653 term offenders completed TC programming. They had a 64% completion rate. TC completion has a positive influence on recidivism. Of the offenders who completed a TC between FY 1999 and 2003, 46% revoked parole. By comparison, 68% of the inmates who participated but did not complete during the same period revoked parole.

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Section 1

Cognitive Self-Change Programs

Idaho Department of Correction

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Cognitive Self Change (CSC) programming is designed to change the criminal thinking patterns of offenders in order to reduce negative behavior. During fiscal years 2002 and 2003, the Idaho Department of Correction offered a three phase cognitive program. CSC 1 and CSC 2 were offered system wide and CSC 3 was offered for offenders in the community. There was no pre-determined course length. Completion was based on demonstrated competency.

During 2003 IDOC implemented an enhanced program called Cognitive Self Change, Idaho Model (CSCIM). It is similar to CSC but provides improved organizational structure for incarcerated offenders. It teaches the connection between thinking, feeling, behavior, and how patterns of thinking can drive habitual or automatic ways of behaving. CSCIM facilitates self-change by enabling the offender to learn about, as well as practice, changing faulty patterns of thinking and feeling, which lead to negative behaviors. CSCIM is a singular program consisting of a brief orientation followed by two stages. Stage 1 is the only component facilitated in prison. CSCIM Stage 1 programming, typically lasting 6 months, includes 2-hour sessions twice per week until complete. Progress is measured in 6 levels. Completion of Stage 1 Level 3 is considered to be the minimum for parole readiness. CSCIM Stage 2 participation begins when the offender transitions into the community. Full completion is only recognized at the end of Stage 2. CSCIM Stage 2 includes weekly 2-hour sessions for 6-12 months.

For this analysis we will focus on completion of CSC 1, or CSCIM Stage 1 Level 3. These programs are quite similar. Both provide the minimum level of programming needed to prepare an incarcerated offender to succeed in the community. Data for the two programs will be grouped together and referred to as CSC.

Data for the CSC analysis only goes back to FY 2002. Data for outcome measures, such as the number of CSC completers who have revoked, will tend to understate the eventual revocation rates because not enough time has elapsed for most of these offenders to revoke. The completed analysis is best used for Department management strategies. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and it remains important to monitor release rates as the parole preparation process is continually improved.

For this analysis an offender was counted only once as either a participant or a completer regardless of the number of times they had enrolled. Some offenders completed CSC more than once but they are only given credit for their first completion. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders that completed compared to the number of offenders that participated. The data also includes the number of offenders that were released to community supervision after successful completion of CSC. Cognitive programming is an important precursor to community re-integration and is often required by the Parole Commission prior to parole approval.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically about 94% of Riders completing CSC programming are subsequently released to probation (See Table 1). The drop in Rider participants in 2004 resulted from a change in programming at NICI. The New Direction program was implemented at NICI about half way through 2003. The New Direction program includes a robust Cognitive Self Change component. As a result only offenders who are not enrolled in New Direction complete their cognitive restructuring needs with CSC. Of the Riders who completed CSC and went to probation in FY 2002 or 2003, 40% have revoked probation. Riders with similar needs who did not complete CSC during the same period revoked probation at a rate of 46%. They also have a much higher Rider failure rate than those who complete CSC. Only 78% are released to probation.

Chart 1

CSC Rider Participation, Completion and Release

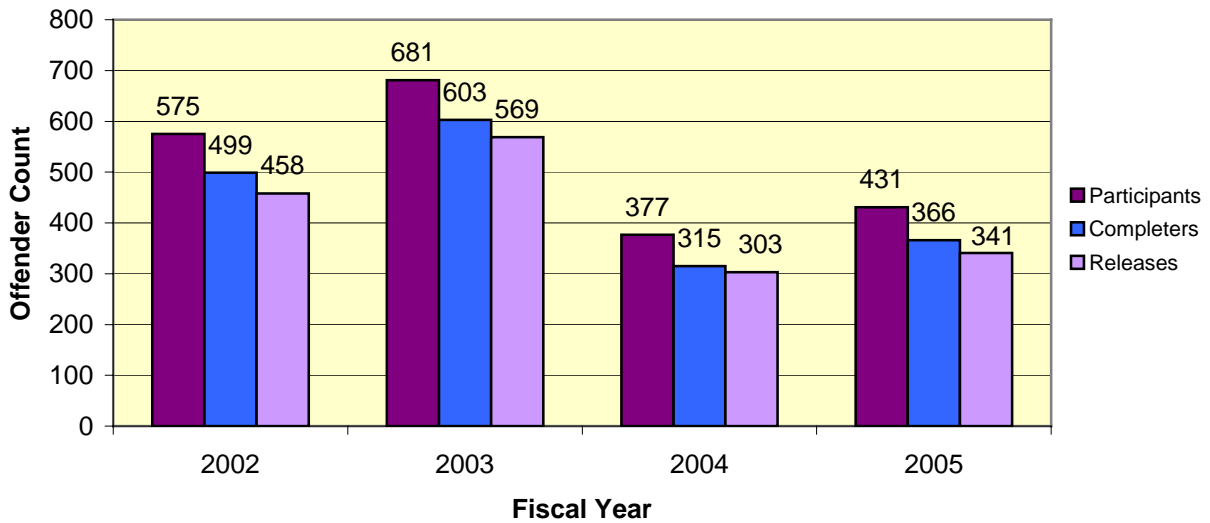


Chart 2 shows inmate participation, completions, and releases by fiscal year. Historically, about 62% of inmates completing CSC programming are subsequently released to parole (See Table 1). The completion and release rate for inmates is lower than for Riders. Inmates typically take about twice as long to complete CSC as Riders. Of the inmates who completed CSC and went to parole in FY 2002 or 2003, 33% have revoked. Inmates with an identified need for CSC, but who are unable to complete CSC parole at a rate of only 43%. This is much lower than the 62% for completers and typically occurs after a substantially longer period of incarceration. They revoke at a rate similar to those that complete, but the small number released to parole makes a statistically significant comparison impossible. The primary reason for inmates with identified CSC needs not participating in CSC is a shortage of programming resources.

Chart 2

CSC Inmate Participation, Completion and Release

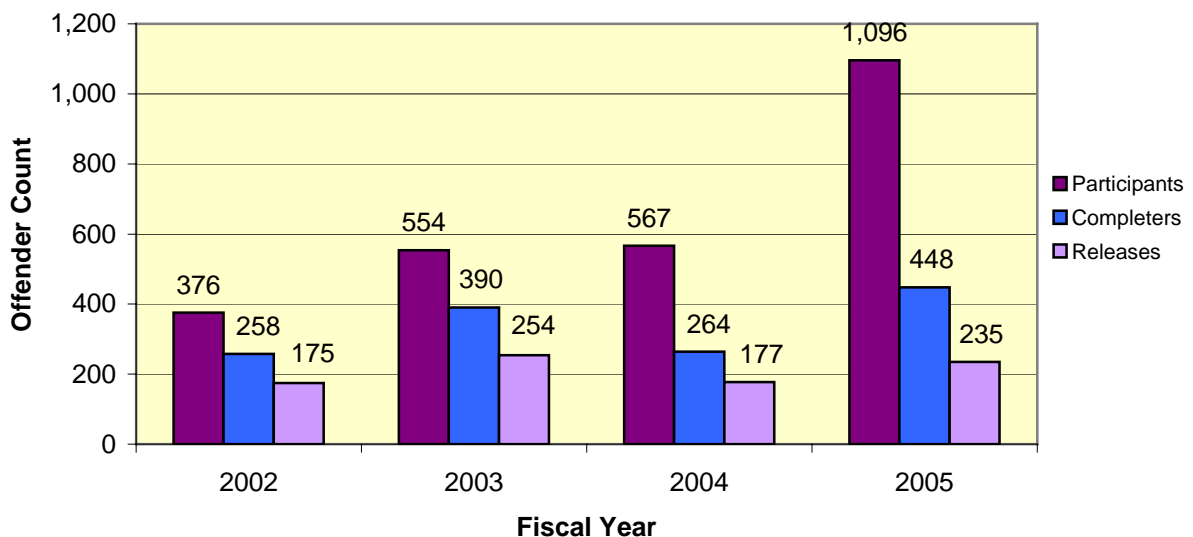


Table 1
Cognitive Self Change Participation for FY05

Incarceration Status	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions			
	Individuals Participating	Completions		Release to Community Supervision		Return to Incarceration	
		#	% ¹	#	% ²	#	% ³
FY 2002							
Rider	575	499	87%	458	92%	197	43%
Inmate	376	258	69%	175	68%	66	38%
Total	951	757	80%	633	84%	263	42%
FY 2003							
Rider	681	603	89%	569	94%	211	37%
Inmate	554	390	70%	254	65%	76	30%
Total	1,235	993	80%	823	83%	287	35%
FY 2004						Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information.	
Rider	377	315	84%	303	96%		
Inmate	567	264	47%	177	67%		
Total	944	579	61%	480	83%		
FY 2005							
Rider	431	366	85%	341	93%		
Inmate	1,096	448	41%	235	52%		
Total	1,527	814	53%	576	71%		
Grand Totals							
Rider	2,064	1,783	86%	1,671	94%	408	40%
Inmate	2,593	1,360	52%	841	62%	142	33%
Total	4,657	3,143	67%	2,512	80%	550	38%

¹The percent of individuals completing is based on participants and completions.

²The percent of individuals released to supervision is based on offenders who completed the program, and were subsequently placed on probation or parole.

³The percent returned to incarceration is based on offenders who were placed on probation or parole, and were subsequently revoked to prison.



Section 2

Education Report

Idaho Department of Correction

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Director

In Idaho about 12%¹ of the adult population has not achieved a high school education while nationally the number is about 15%². Among Idaho's initial court commitments in FY 2005, only 54% of Riders and 59% of inmates reported that they had completed a high school education prior to incarceration. Among inmates 9% had completed a high school education during a prior period of incarceration. Research points to educational deficiencies as a major factor in criminal behavior and recidivism. Employment opportunities are limited for those without a high school education and jobs that do not require a high school education tend to pay less. National research also indicates offenders without a high school education recidivate at a significantly higher rate than those with a high school education. Since those without a high school education are over-represented in incarceration and recidivism, educational services have become a major focus for the Idaho Department of Correction.

Our analysis will deal with two types of incarcerated offenders, inmates and Riders. Riders are offenders sentenced to a period of incarceration for assessment and intensive programming. Inmates include those offenders sentenced to prison. The average length of stay for inmates is approximately 2.5 years. Though both groups are incarcerated in IDOC facilities there are differences in their environments, programming opportunities, and program intensity. We will focus on attainment of a high school education in the form of a General Equivalency Degree (GED), a High School Equivalency (HSE), or a High School Diploma (HSD) as the primary measure for education.

The Rider program is isolated at separate institutions where offenders are exposed to intensive programming and education. Each year more than 500 offenders are enrolled in classes that can enable them to complete a high school education.

Chart 1 shows the number of Rider education course participants and completers by fiscal year. Among the Rider population both annual participation and completions have shown a reasonably steady increase over time. The dramatic increase in participants in FY 2004 and 2005 reflects a similar increase in commitments to the Rider program during that time. Over the past 7 years, Riders had an average education completion rate of 54%.

Chart 2 shows the number of inmate educational participants, and the number of those that completed, by fiscal year. Although the same educational services are offered to the inmate population, their completion rate is much lower than that for Riders. The average completion rate for inmates taking high school education courses over the past 7 years is 15%.

The difference in Rider and inmate completion rates may be explained by the clear incentive for those in the Rider program to demonstrate achievement. This tends to positively influence the court so as to increase the likelihood that they are sentenced to probation rather than prison at the completion of the Rider. This seems to be supported by the fact that about 94% of those completing a high school education while on rider received probation while only 89% of the general rider population received probation (See Table 1). Comparison of completion rates is also complicated by the fact that a number of inmates take high school education courses over several years before completing. As a result, they are counted as participants in multiple years. Another inmate group already has their high school education and is only participating in classes to improve their literacy level in order to meet the entry criteria for more intensive programming. These two factors dilute the Inmate completion rate.

Chart 1

Rider High School Education Participation

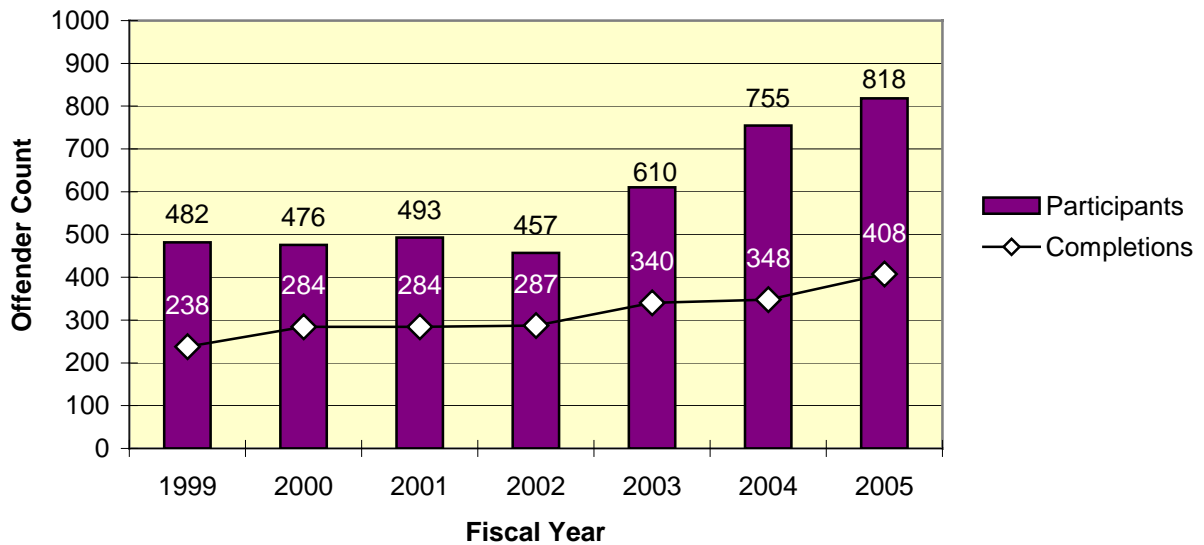
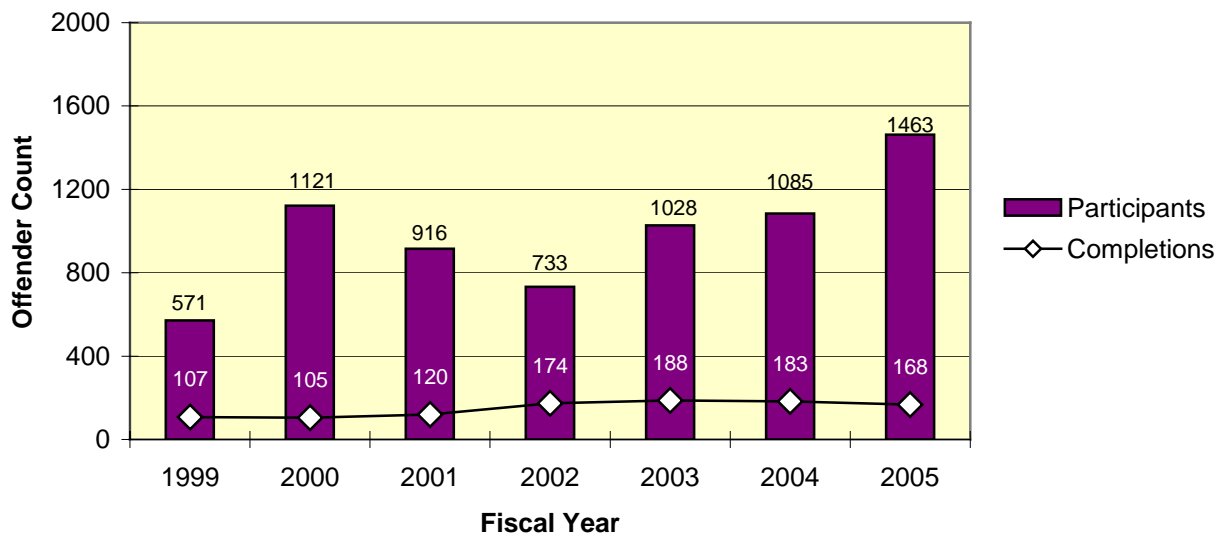


Chart 2 shows the number of inmate education course participants and the number of those who completed. Unlike Riders, the inmate participation has fluctuated over the past 6 years. Interestingly, the completions have remained relatively stable. This observation supports the notion that there are

Chart 2

Inmate High School Education Participation



inmates who take classes each year with the intention of improving their reading and math skills but not necessarily of completing a high school education.

Chart 3

Releases and Returns for Rider High School Completers

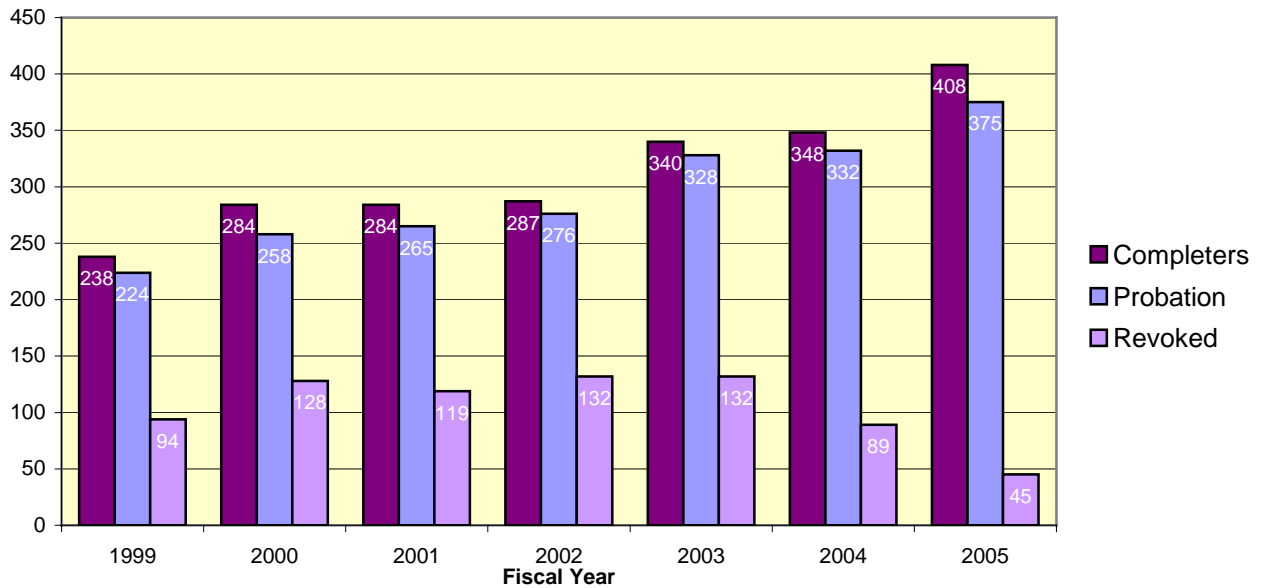


Chart 3 shows the number of Riders that completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number released to probation, and the number revoked to term, by fiscal year of completion. Though it appears that there has been a reduction in general population revocations in recent years, it is important to realize that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders from earlier years.

Chart 4

Comparison of Probation Revocations for Rider High School Completers and General Population

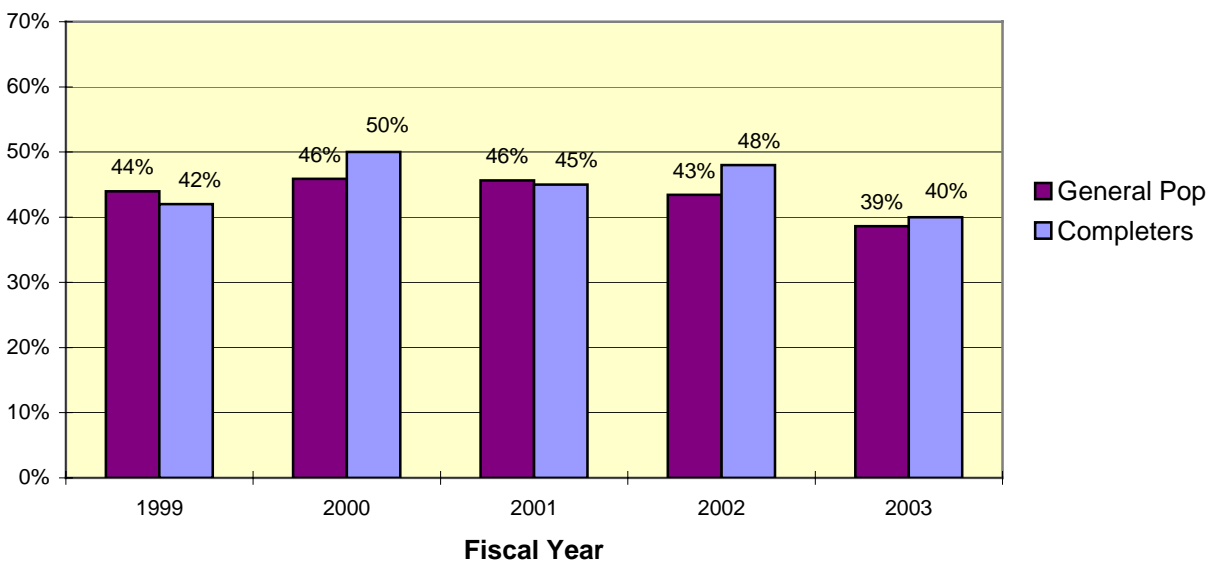


Chart 4 compares the percentage of probation revocations between Riders who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general Rider population.

As previously mentioned, those offenders that do not have a high school education are more likely to recidivate than those who have obtained a high school education. Since we were unable to identify a matched comparison group for Riders who complete a high school education, we compared the revocation rates of the education-completers to the revocation rates of the general population. Riders who completed their high school education and were subsequently released to probation revoked at a slightly higher rate than the general population of Riders released to probation. We would expect Riders who arrived without their high school education to have greater criminal tendencies than the general population. Had these offenders not obtained their education we would expect them to revoke at a substantially higher rate than the general population.

Chart 5 shows the number of inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated, the number of those paroled, and those who subsequently revoked. Though it appears there have been reductions in revocations after 2002, note that this group has not had as much time to revoke as offenders paroled earlier

Chart 5

Releases and Returns for Inmate High School Completers

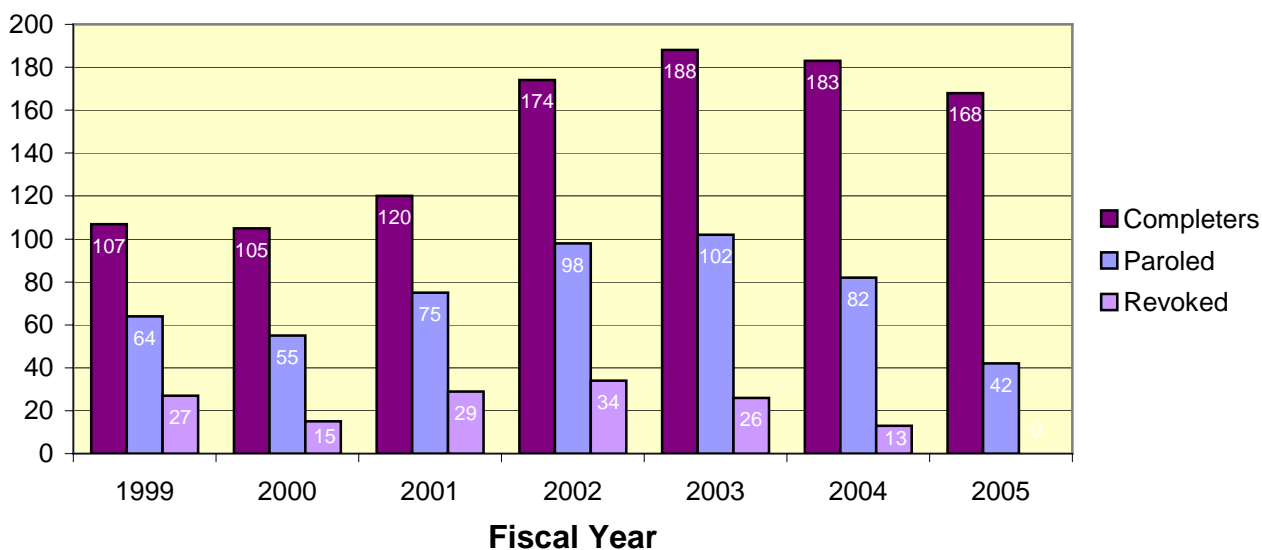
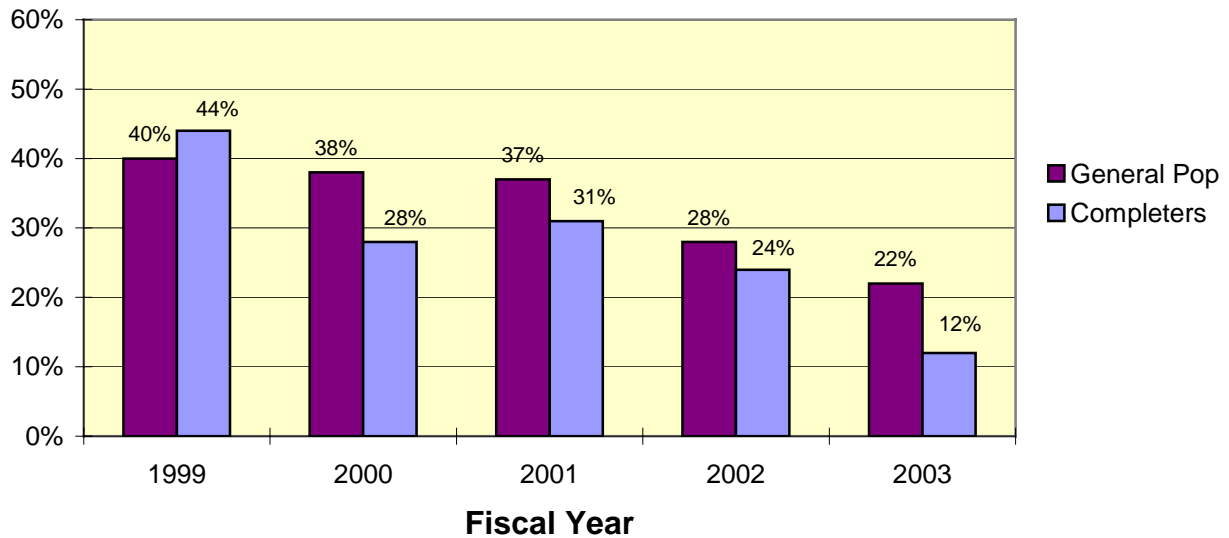


Chart 6 compares the percentage of parole revocations between inmates who completed a high school education while incarcerated and the general inmate population. There are two important factors to note in this discussion. The first is that there may not actually be a significant difference in the percentage of revocations but rather a significant difference in how long it takes an offender from each group to revoke. The second point of interest is that the actual numbers of completer revocations are so small (See Table 1) that it may be impossible to draw valid conclusions.

Chart 6

Comparison of Parole Revocations for Inmate High School Completers and General Population



Of the inmates incarcerated at the end of FY 2005, 59% arrived with a high school education (31% had a high school diploma, the remaining 28% had a GED or HSE. Of the 28%, 9% had completed their high school education during a previous period of incarceration with IDOC). The Department provided education services that allowed another 16% to complete a high school education while incarcerated. As a result, about 75% of the inmate population incarcerated at the end of FY 2005 had completed a high school education.

The final measure is the portion of inmates paroled in FY 2005 that had a high school education by the time they were paroled. Of those inmates paroled in FY 2005, 81% had completed a high school education prior to parole. Of this group, 59% arrived in prison with a high school education and 22% completed a high school education during this incarceration period.

¹ Educational Attainment of the Population 25 Years and Over, by State, Including Confidence Intervals of Estimates: 2004. Issued: March 2005. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/population/socdemo/education/cps2004/tab13.xls> accessed September 28, 2005.

² Educational Attainment in The United States: 2003. Issued June 2004. Internet. Available from <http://www.census.gov/prod/2004pubs/p20-550.pdf> accessed September 28, 2005.

Table 1
High School Education Completions by Fiscal Year

Completion Year	Incarceration Status		Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions ⁴			
			Individuals	Completions		Rider to Probation/ Term to Parole ²		Probation/Parole Revocation ³	
				#	%	#	%	#	%
FY 99	General Pop ¹	4,422	1,053			87% / 65%		44% / 40%	
	Rider		482	238	49%	224	94%	94	42%
	Inmate		571	107	19%	64	60%	27	42%
FY 00	General Pop	5,002	1,597			87% / 63%		46% / 38%	
	Rider		476	284	60%	258	91%	128	50%
	Inmate		1,121	105	9%	55	52%	15	27%
FY 01	General Pop	5,452	1,409			87% / 65%		46% / 37%	
	Rider		493	284	58%	265	93%	119	45%
	Inmate		916	120	13%	75	63%	29	39%
FY 02	General Pop	5,802	1,190			89% / 65%		43% / 28%	
	Rider		457	287	63%	276	96%	132	48%
	Inmate		733	174	24%	98	56%	34	35%
FY 03	General Pop	5,825	1,638			89% / 67%		39% / 22%	
	Rider		610	340	56%	328	96%	132	40%
	Inmate		1,028	188	18%	102	54%	26	25%
FY 04	General Pop	6,312	1,840			91% / 65%		Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information. ⁵	
	Rider		755	348	46%	332	95%		
	Inmate		1,085	183	17%	82	45%		
FY 05	General Pop	6,526	2,281			91% / 65%			
	Rider		818	408	50%	375	92%		
	Inmate		1,463	168	11%	42	25%		
Totals	Rider		4,091	2,189	54%	2,058	94%	605	45%
	Inmate		6,917	1,045	15%	518	50%	131	33%
	Total		9,168	3,234	35%	2,576	80%	736	42%

¹General population is the total number of incarcerated offenders. These offenders are eligible for educational services. They may receive a range of services from literacy improvement to high school diploma. Participation refers to all educational services.

²The percent of individuals released from Rider to Probation or from Prison to Parole is based on those offenders that received educational services allowing them to complete a GED, HSE, or HSD while incarcerated.

³Revocation rates are based on a commitment to Term incarceration for both probationers and parolees.

⁴Completions are based on the year that the offender first attains a high school education. Attainment of a higher level (like GED to HSE) is not recorded.

⁵Not all of the offenders who completed GEDs in FY 2004 and 2005 have been paroled yet. It takes about 24 months to get a complete picture of revocation actions, so many of these offenders have not had enough time to revoke. Therefore the information for revocations in FY 2004 and 2005 is blank and the data for FY 2003 may be incomplete. Similarly, it takes about 30 months for revocation from probation, so revocation data is incomplete for FY 03 - 05.



Section 3

Therapeutic Community Programs

Idaho Department of Correction

Dirk Kempthorne
Governor

Jim Tibbs
Carolyn Meline
Jay Neilsen
Board of
Correction

Tom Beauclair
Director

Therapeutic Community (TC) programs establish treatment communities for incarcerated offenders with chronic criminal and substance abuse histories. These programs provide a drug-free correctional residential setting that uses a hierarchical model with treatment stages that reflect increased levels of personal and social responsibility. Peer influence, mediated through a variety of group processes, is used to help offenders learn and assimilate social norms and develop more effective problem solving skills. TCs differ from other treatment approaches principally in their use of the community model where both treatment staff and those in recovery act as key agents of change. TC members interact in both structured and unstructured ways to influence attitudes, perceptions, and behaviors associated with drug use, in a comprehensive holistic approach. TCs are the most intensive interventions available for moderate and high risk offenders with chemical dependency issues and national research indicates that they offer the best hope of moderating recidivism for these offenders.

Therapeutic Community programs are offered at ICIO, SICI, PWCC, and ICC. IDOC has a total capacity of 408 TC beds. There are three TCs offered for the male inmate population. The SICI TC is referred to as the TEAM program and is operated out of the Parole Release Center (PRC). The TEAM program originally opened with 48 beds. An additional 48 beds were added in June 2001. In October of 2001 the two 48 bed units were combined to form the 130 bed PRC. The FRIENDS program at ICIO opened as a 39 bed unit and was increased to a 50 bed unit in October 2001. The TC at ICC has 168 participants divided into four separate living units of 42 inmates each. The program length at all three facilities is 9 to 12 months.

The women's therapeutic community at PWCC is a 6-month program with 50 beds. It opened in 1999 as a 12 bed center, increased in August 2001 to 18 beds, increased again in October 2001 to 51 beds and again in April 2002 to it's current capacity of 60.

The Idaho State Correctional Institution (ISCI) operated a TC for a short time, but it was eliminated as a result of a budget holdback after operating for only 6 months. Offenders participating in this TC are not included in this analysis because it was not in place long enough to allow offenders to complete.

Offenders who participate in TCs are frequently difficult to manage because of disciplinary and motivational issues and many are terminated from the program. In FY 2005, 26% of TC participants were terminated from the program and an additional 6% withdrew. Offenders with substance abuse issues, low education levels and poor job skills are more likely to revoke parole or commit a new crime. There are obviously many other factors to consider but TC completion is generally expected to reduce the likelihood of offender recidivism.

In this report, we examine yearly TC accomplishments and compare the parole release rate and revocation rate for TC completers to that of the non-completer participants. The non-completer comparison group includes TC participants from fiscal years 1999 through 2003 who exited a TC without ever completing a TC. The exit reasons for the non-completer group included voluntary withdrawals, behavioral drops, performance drops and class failures. The non-completers make a useful comparison group to help estimate the benefits of TCs. We combined the unsuccessful participants from fiscal years 1999 through 2003 and measured their parole rate and revocation rates. This comparison indicates a higher level of success for TC completers than for non-completers. The parole rate for TC completers in fiscal years 1999 through 2003 is 95% while the parole rate for non-completers is only 32%. After parole, 46% of the TC completers revoked parole, while 68% of the non-completers revoked parole. Offenders who complete a TC have a substantially higher level of success than offenders with similar needs who do not complete a TC. This indicates a substantial cost avoidance for the

Department as more offenders are released and fewer return than we would have expected without treatment.

Chart 1

**TC Participatants, Completers and Paroled Completers
by Completion Year**

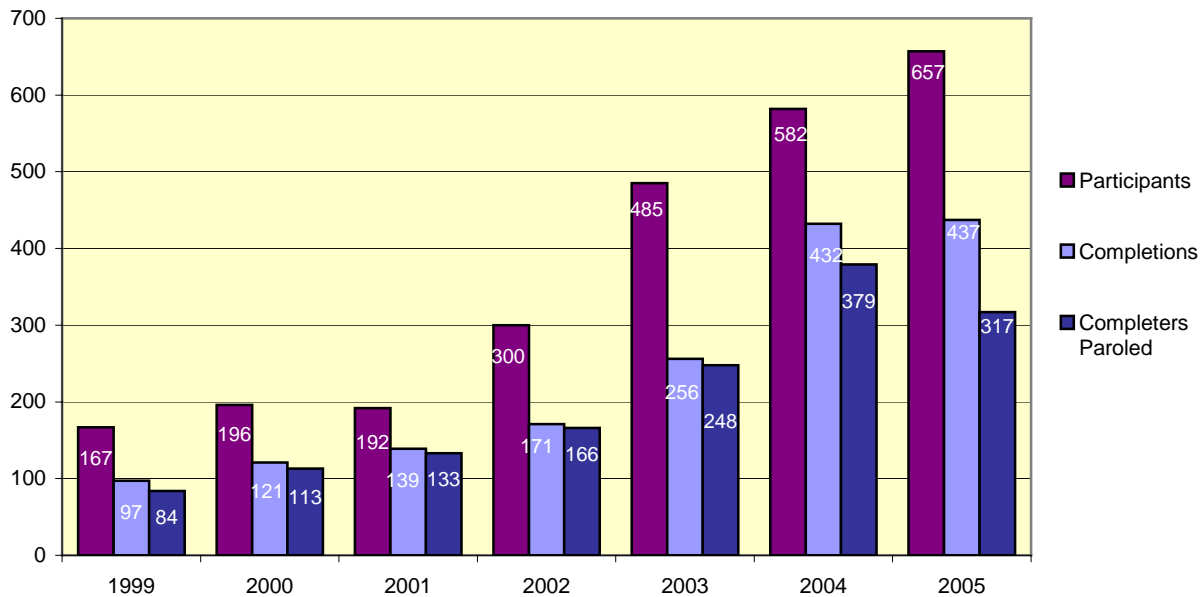


Chart 1 shows the total number of participants, completers and paroled completers from the SICI, ICIO, ICC and PWCC TCs. Since 1999 TC participation has more than tripled and, on average, 64% of participants completed the program (See Table 1 for more details). Of the offenders who completed between 1999 and 2004, 92% have since been paroled to the community. There is still a number of fiscal year 2005 completers who have not had enough time to complete other parole release requirements, so they were not included in this part of the analysis.

Chart 2

**Comparison of TC Completer Parole Rates
to Comparison Group Parole Rates**

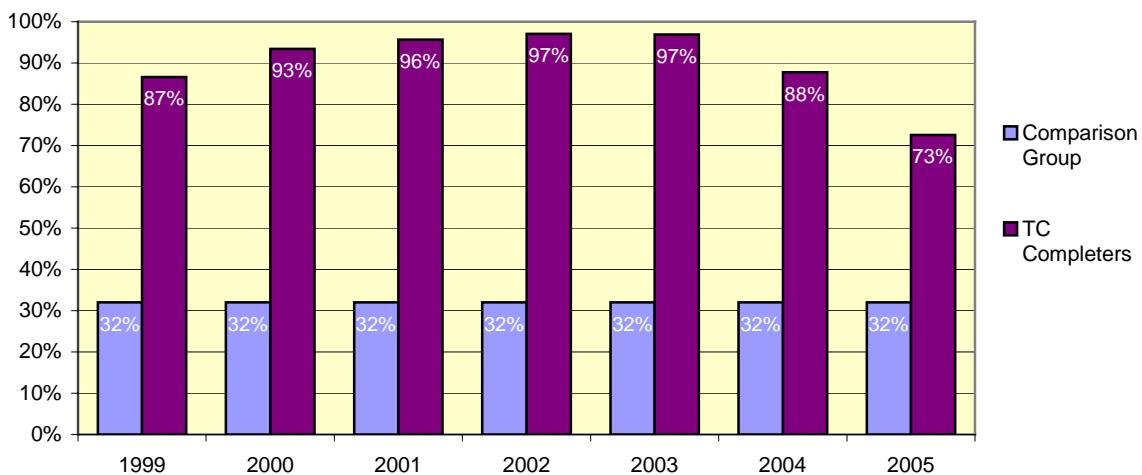


Chart 2 shows a 32% parole rate for the non-completer comparison group which is significantly lower than the annual parole rate for the TC completer population. Offenders who complete a TC clearly have a dramatically higher parole rate. Offenders who need a TC, but not complete it are much more likely to top their sentence or be paroled after a substantially longer period of incarceration than those who do complete a TC. The improved parole rate of TC completers results in cost avoidance for the Department as more offenders are paroled than we would have expected without therapeutic community programming

Charts 3 compares the annual revocation rates of the TC completers to the rate for the TC comparison group for the period FY 1999 through 2003. This analysis does not consider years after 2003 because there has not been enough time for offenders who will revoke to revoke. For the non-completers comparison group, the five years were combined because the number who were paroled and then subsequently revoked by year is so small that large apparent variances are induced in yearly rates. Combining the years allows us to smooth out those variances and arrive at a suitable comparison value. The blue bars represent the revocation rate of the comparison group, which is constant for all fiscal years. The maroon bars represent the revocation rate of TC completers by year of completion. For the period 1999 through 2003, the non-completer comparison group revoked at a rate of 68%. The yearly TC completers revocation rate is much lower, averaging 46% over the five year period. Overall, the TC completers have revoked at a substantially lower rate than the non-completers. More details are available in Table 1. The lower revocation rate indicates that TC programming is providing offenders with skills necessary to succeed in the community.

Chart 3
Comparison of TC Completer Revocation Rates
to Comparison Group Revocation Rates

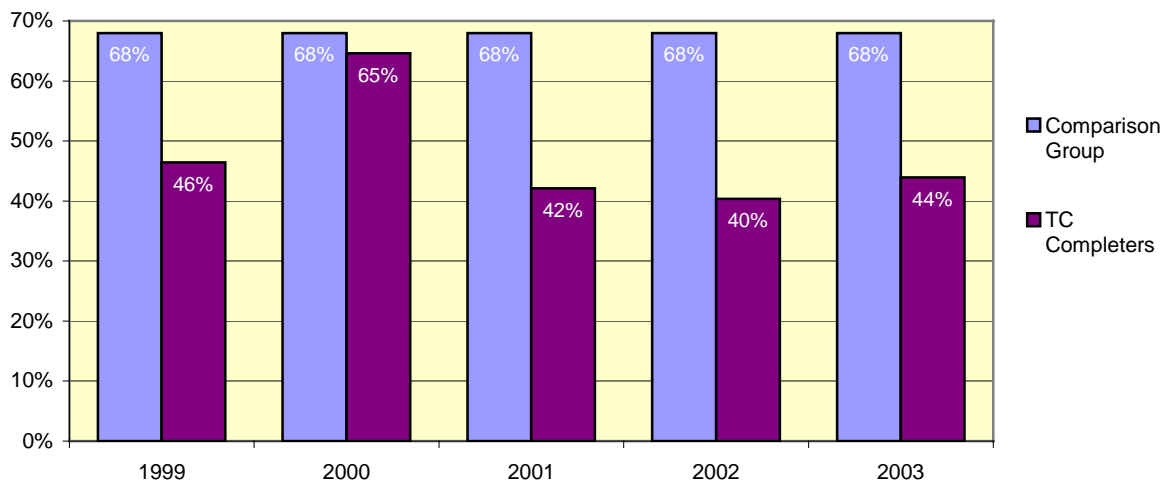


Table 1
Therapeutic Community Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year Facility	Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
	Individuals		Completions	Parole		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total ²
	#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#
FY 99 Comparison ³					32%		68%							
ICIO	40	13	33%	11	85%	6	55%	13	33%	7	18%	20	50%	40
PWCC	49	46	94%	36	78%	14	39%	46	94%	0	0%	3	6%	49
SICI	78	38	49%	37	97%	19	51%	38	49%	12	15%	28	36%	78
Total	167	97	58%	84	87%	39	46%	97	58%	19	11%	51	31%	167
FY 00 Comparison					32%		68%							
ICIO	65	28	43%	24	86%	20	83%	28	43%	15	23%	22	34%	65
PWCC	59	55	93%	51	93%	24	47%	55	93%	4	7%	0	0%	59
SICI	72	38	53%	38	100%	29	76%	38	53%	15	21%	19	26%	72
Total	196	121	62%	113	93%	73	65%	121	62%	34	17%	41	21%	196
FY 01 Comparison					32%		68%							
ICIO	53	39	74%	36	92%	14	39%	39	74%	5	9%	9	17%	53
PWCC	63	61	97%	59	97%	21	36%	61	97%	2	3%	0	0%	63
SICI	76	39	51%	38	97%	21	55%	39	51%	20	26%	17	22%	76
Total	192	139	72%	133	96%	56	42%	139	72%	27	14%	26	14%	192
FY 02 Comparison					32%		68%							
ICIO	69	44	64%	44	100%	18	41%	44	64%	4	6%	21	30%	69
PWCC	92	59	64%	57	97%	13	23%	59	64%	13	14%	20	22%	92
SICI	139	68	49%	65	96%	36	55%	68	49%	23	17%	48	35%	139
Total	300	171	57%	166	97%	67	40%	171	57%	40	13%	89	30%	300
FY 03 Comparison					32%		68%							
ICIO	71	48	68%	46	96%	23	50%	48	68%	8	11%	15	21%	71
PWCC	259	110	42%	107	97%	40	37%	110	42%	101	39%	48	19%	259
SICI	155	98	63%	95	97%	46	48%	98	63%	5	3%	52	34%	155
Total	485	256	53%	248	97%	109	44%	256	53%	114	24%	115	24%	485
FY 04														
ICIO	79	55	70%	55	100%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		55	70%	8	10%	16	20%	79
PWCC	126	78	62%	75	96%			78	62%	14	11%	34	27%	126
SICI	177	114	64%	111	97%			114	64%	13	7%	50	28%	177
ICC	200	185	93%	138	75%			185	93%	0	0%	15	8%	200
Total	582	432	74%	379	88%			432	74%	35	6%	115	20%	582
FY 05														
ICIO	78	60	77%	58	97%	Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period		60	77%	1	1%	17	22%	78
PWCC	141	84	60%	64	76%			84	60%	25	18%	32	23%	141
SICI	198	107	54%	105	98%			107	54%	6	3%	85	43%	198
ICC	240	186	78%	90	48%			186	78%	18	8%	36	15%	240
Total	657	437	67%	317	73%			437	67%	50	8%	170	26%	657
Grand Totals	2579	1653	64%	1440	87%	344	46%	1653	64%	319	12%	607	24%	2579

Enrolled as of 6/30/05

ICIO	55
PWCC	66
SICI	132
ICC	123
Total	376

¹The percent of individuals paroled is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those revoked are calculated on those who were paroled

²The potential exists for the total number of exits to exceed the number of participants because some individuals participated in the program more than once

³Comparison group is made up of TC participants during the period Fiscal Year 1999 and 2003 that did not complete. Not enough time has passed to allow for a meaningful comparison of completions in FY 2004 or 2005.



Section 4

A New Direction

Idaho Department of Correction

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Director

A New Direction (ND) is an intensive, substance abuse program developed by Hazelden Publishing and Educational Services and the Minnesota Department of Correction specifically for incarcerated offenders. ND is a comprehensive cognitive-behavioral therapy treatment program that trains chemically dependent offenders to challenge their thinking in order to change their criminal and addictive behavior patterns. This cognitive-behavioral approach helps inmates understand how their attitudes and assumptions fuel destructive behaviors.

The Idaho Department of Correction began using ND at the North Idaho Correctional Institution (NICI) in October of 2002 and offenders began completing the program by the end of February 2003. NICI provides a short term incarcerated programming environment for offenders sentenced to Retained Jurisdiction (the offenders are referred to as Riders). The program includes the following modules: Intake & Orientation, Criminal & Addictive Thinking, Drug & Alcohol Education, Socialization, Relapse Prevention and Release & Reintegration. The offender spends sixteen hours per week in facilitated groups and another sixteen hours working on classroom assignments and homework. The offenders in this program are isolated from other offenders to enhance their change process. Because of programming staff limitations, only the highest risk offenders receive ND programming. There are 116 beds available for offenders in the ND program. Staff at NICI use LSI-R scores to screen offenders and make programming assignments. Entry criteria for ND includes an LSI-R total score of 31 or greater plus a Substance Abuse domain score of 0.6 or greater. These scores are quite high, so only the very highest risk offenders are participating in ND. Even so, we frequently have more offenders with qualifying assessments than existing bed space can handle. Once the available bed space is full, excess offenders with identified ND needs are assigned to other cognitive based programs.

Chart 1 shows Rider participation and completion. Historically about 97% of Riders completing ND programming are subsequently released to probation (See Table 1). This is substantially higher than the normal rate for all Riders, which is about 90%. Clearly, the courts consider ND completion a very positive indicator of an offenders' ability to succeed in the community. Of Riders who completed ND and went to probation since 2003, 30% have revoked probation. Riders with similar needs (as indicated by LSI-R scores) who did not complete ND during the period 2003 through 2005, revoked probation at a rate of 33%. This is a very preliminary comparison. Normally we wait until our study offenders have had at least 30 months on probation before we complete revocation analyses. Completing a revocation analysis prior to the time when the offenders have been on probation for at least 30 months will result in understating the actual size of the revocation problem. We can assume, however, that even if ND completers do eventually revoke at the same rate as the comparison group, they will have taken longer to do so than the comparison group.

Table 1 shows the number of participants and completers by year. The completion rate is based on the number of offenders that completed compared to the number of offenders that participated. Since the beginning of the program 93% of all participants successfully completed the ND program. Completion rates are a valuable indicator of a successful system and it remains important to monitor release rates as the probation preparation process is continually improved. The data also includes the number of offenders released to community supervision after successful completion of ND and associated probation revocations.

Chart 1

New Direction Rider Participation, Completion and Release

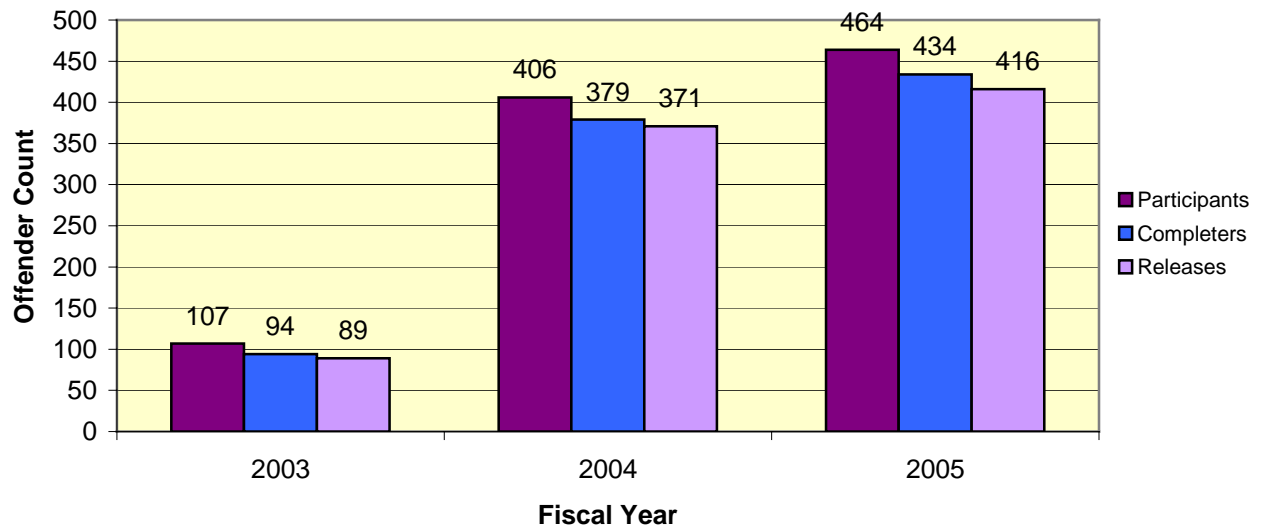


Table 1
A New Direction Participation By Fiscal Year

Program Exit Year Facility		Individual Participation			Outcome by Offender Completions				Offender Exits						
		Individuals		Completions	Probation		Revocation		Completions		Withdrawals		Terminations		Total
		#	#	%	#	% ¹	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	#	
FY 03															
NICI		107	94	88%	89	95%	45	51%	94	88%	6	6%	7	7%	107
FY 04							Not enough time has elapsed to provide meaningful revocation information for this time period								
NICI		406	379	93%	371	98%		379	93%	12	3%	15	4%	406	
FY 05															
NICI		464	434	94%	416	96%			434	94%	18	4%	12	3%	464
Grand Totals		977	907	93%	876	97%	259	30%	907	93%	36	4%	34	3%	977

Enrolled as of 6/30/05
NICI 107

¹The percent of individuals receiving Probation is a percentage of those individuals who completed the program, while the percentage of those who revoked is calculated based on those who were placed on Probation

Appendix 4

Definitions

Appendix 5, DEFINITIONS

Admission – 1. An offender who has been committed by the courts to the Idaho Department of Correction. The offender may enter the department's jurisdiction in Probation, Rider or Term status. 2. A change from one status to another. For example, a status change from Probation or Rider to Term is typically referred to as an admission to Term.

Bed Offender - An offender in Term, Rider or Parole Violator status, under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, incarcerated in a state institution or other facility, for which the department pays the cost of incarceration on a per diem basis.

Caseload Offender - An offender in Probation or Parole status, under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, who is actively supervised by Community Corrections.

Civil Commitment - A form of confinement for offenders who are mentally ill, incompetent, alcoholic or drug addicted, as contrasted with the criminal commitment for their offense. Since they represent a per diem obligation to the Department, they are grouped with Term offenders.

Court Commitment – An action of the courts when an offender is convicted and sentenced to supervision or incarceration by the Idaho Department of Correction. The offender may enter the department's jurisdiction in Probation, Rider or Term status.

Discharged Offender - Offenders whose court commitment is satisfied or who die while under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction. Offenders may be discharged from Probation, Rider, Term, Parole or Parole Violator status.

Failed Rider – An offender who was committed by the courts to the Rider program, but upon completion of the program, the court decided to incarcerate in prison. The offender's status will change to Term.

Incarcerated - An offender who has been committed by the courts to one of the Idaho Department of Correction institutions. Riders, Term offenders and Parole Violators are considered incarcerated.

New Commitment - An offender who has been committed by the courts to the Idaho Department of Correction for the first time, or after satisfying a previous court commitment has been committed for a new crime. They may enter in a Probation, Rider, or Term status.

Non Bed Offender - An offender who is under the jurisdiction of the Idaho Department of Correction, but is not housed in a state institution or other facility for which the department pays the cost of incarceration on a per diem basis. They could be in a county testifying, on detainer to another governmental entity, an escapee, or in a record tracking status.

Non Caseload Offender - An offender who has been placed on Probation or Parole status, but is not actively supervised by Community Corrections. They may have been deported, placed under court supervision, on detainer, or bench warrant. They will be kept on Community Corrections records until their sentence is satisfied and then be discharged.

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Non Idaho Offender - An offender who is sentenced by a jurisdiction other than Idaho, but is housed by the Idaho Department of Correction for security reasons. Since they represent a per diem obligation to the Department, they are grouped with Term offenders.

Offender – A person under the legal care, custody or supervision, or the authority of the Board of Correction, including any person within or outside the state, pursuant to agreement with another governmental entity or a contractor.

Parole Violator - An offender who has been placed on Parole and then violates the conditions of their parole. Parole Violator status is usually a temporary status until a hearing can be conducted to determine if the offender will be returned to Term or Parole status. It is considered an incarcerated status.

Paroled Offender - An offender that the parole commission has decided to place in society after serving a portion of their sentence. They are supervised by a Parole Officer until their court commitment is satisfied. The offender is referred to as a Parolee.

Probation - The status of an offender that the courts have decided to allow to serve their sentence while living in society. They are not incarcerated, but are supervised by a Probation Officer until their sentence is satisfied. The offender is referred to as a Probationer.

Reinstated Parole – The action that results when an offender has violated their parole but the Parole Commission subsequently decides to reinstate them in Parole status instead of returning them to prison.

Retained Jurisdiction – The status of an offender that the courts have decided to send to the Rider program. The courts retain jurisdiction until the offender completes the program. The courts will subsequently determine whether to place the offender in Probation or Term status or to withhold judgement. Also referred to as Rider.

Revoked Parole – The condition resulting when an offender who, while on parole, violates the conditions of their parole and is placed back in prison by the Parole Commission. When an offender revokes parole they again become a Termer.

Revoked Probation - An offender who, while serving probation, violates the conditions of their probation and the court changes their sentence to incarceration. The offender's status changes from Probation to Term, or sometimes Rider.

Rider – see Retained Jurisdiction.

Term – The status of an offender who the courts or the Parole Commission has committed to prison. The offender is referred to as an inmate or a Termer.

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